"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
A Selig Drama De Luxe
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Rex Beach's Wonder Story.
"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 4 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah.
Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Building,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

Ports.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	550	865	420	630
London via Marseilles	650	1,030	480	720
Liverpool ...	500	90	63	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	945	...	715

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons' Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Muttcerin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, on India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Stocks or Shares and receives same for safe custody reclising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,60,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Depcsits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia.	Saigon.	Cebu.	Puket.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Hoilo.	
Medan.			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts about Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund $1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

Visitors to Deolali are cordially invited.

QUICK SERVICE
You get it at
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpati.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

TRIVEDI'S HIGHLY SCENTED REGISTERED MANGALORE MEDICATED SNUFF.

To use this Snuff is a sweat pleasure to all. It effects a gigantic remedy to those who are suffering from Hysteria, Inactivity, of brain Headache, Semi-headache, Fistula, Coldl, Catarrh, Beginning of Cataract, and every sort of teeth and mouth disease.

Price per bottle Annas 6; three bottles Re. 1; dozen Rs. 3-12-0.

Sample free postage extra Except this in Trivedi's Factory mentioned below. Snuff prepared Mangalore-Macob, Madras-Rosé Maskevda black and yellow ghwateli and yellow grind can be had ready in tin boxes. AGENTS WANTED; Write to:—

A. N. TRIVEDI BROS:
Snuff Merchants,
AHMEDABAD.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of Articles of Provisions for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels for one year during 1917-1918, will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (Standard Time), of 24th January, 1917.

For particulars see Notice No. 11216 in Bombay Government Gazette of 4th January, 1917, or apply to the DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE. 6527

NOTICE.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR OPENING RESTAURANTS, MOTOR SHOW-ROOMS, ETC

PLANS are being prepared for a building to be erected on a plot of land adjoining Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, next to Mahatre's Studio and as the site is very suitable for restaurants, motor show-rooms, motor garages as well as other fashionable shops, intending Lessees are requested to see the undersigned for obtaining accommodation according to their requirements.

A. L. COLACO,
A.M.I.C.E., C.I.E., etc.,
Architect.

375, Hornby Road,
Next to Eastern Bank,
30th December, 1916. 6537

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Presidency Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 9, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1917, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon when the sub-joined resolution will be proposed:—

"That the Capital of the Company which after its recent reduction consists of 1,000 shares of Rupees 125 each and of which 450 shares have been issued and upon fully paid-up be increased to Rupees 12 lakhs divided into 9,600 shares of Rupees 125 each by the creation of 8,600 new shares of Rupees 125."

Should the said resolution be passed by the requisite majority the same will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board,
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st December, 1916. 6536

NOTICE

VENKATAGIRI GYMKHANA CLUB'S SPECIAL SPORTS.

IN COMMEMORATION OF VENKATAGIRI RAJA'S INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

Tennis and Football Tournaments.

N.B.—This Tournament is open to all India and Ceylon.

Tennis commences from 5th February, 1917. Football commences from 20th February, 1917.

THE WINNER in the Tennis "Singles" will get a Silver Cup valued Rs. 125 and the runner-up one valued Rs. 40. The winners in "Doubles" will get a Silver Cup valued Rs. 50 each. The runners-up will get two silver medals. The winning Football team will get a Silver Cup valued Rs. 150 and each player will get a Silver valued Rs. 10 each. The running-up team will get 11 medals. (N.B.)—Lodging and Boarding free during engagement.

The entrance fee for "Singles" Rs. 2, for "Doubles" Rs. 4 each, and for each Football team Rs. 12. The applications must be sent through Secretaries or Heads of Institutions and those with entrance fee must reach the Honorary Secretary before 10th January, 1917.

For further information write to:—

RAJA VENKATA KUMARA KRISHNA,
Yachendra Bahudu,
Hon. Secretary.

Address:
Venkatagiri Town,
Nellore District,
Madras Presidency. 6541

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the SALE of the CEYLON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, situated at Wellawatte, Colombo. Apply for particulars to the RECEIVERS of the late Mr. AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY, 65, Medows Street, Fort. 6499

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

CONSEQUENT on the reduction in the passenger train service already notified the G. I. P. Railway Company hereby give Notice that they will not be able to provide reserved accommodation in either carriages or compartments by any train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1917. 262 B

BUSINESS NOTICES

For Public notices please see front page column six.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 8 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—A 2nd-class MARINE ENGINEER for outstation, apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6543

WANTED—Smart young men as JUNIOR ACCOUNTS and TIMEKEEPING CLERKS. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 469, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6544

WANTED—A Gujarati and Sanskrit knowing, full school time ASSISTANT TEACHER, Matric, S. E. or Undergraduate for the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Chinchpokli. Apply to the SECRETARY. 6539

WANTED—A GUJARATI HINDU GRADUATE with Persian. Strong in Mathematics preferred. Salary Rs. 45—2—50. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Bombay. 6532

WANTED—First ASSISTANT MASTER, European, single, resident. Salary Rs. 150—5—175 per mensem with Board and Lodging. Apply HEAD MASTER, Bishop's High School, Poona. 6518

WANTED—AGTNTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 8, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—GRADUATE on Rs. 50, and an Undergraduate, capable of teaching Persian, on Rs. 35. Apply stating qualifications and enclosing testimonials, if any, to:—

VICE-PRESIDENT,
Board of Management,
E. M. High School, Kaira. 6540

WANTED—SUITABLE CANDIDATES for the posts of Architectural Draftsman, Computer, Head Clerk (Steno-typist, graduate preferred), Sub-Divisional Clerks, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Craftsmen, Mistries, Mechanical and Electrical Foreman; experienced, strictly conscientious and hard-working men only need apply, stating minimum salary to:—

JWALA PRASADA, B.A.,
Superintendant of Works,
Benares Hindu University.
Benares, 27th December, 1916. 6523

VIVE LA FRANCE !

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 703.

TO BE LET—A commodious upper storied Bungalow "THE RETREAT," at Khar Road, Bandra. For particulars apply to:—

RUSTOMJI P. BHARUCHA,
6231 Bell Lane, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 29th August, 1916.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 559 of 1915.

KHETSEY KHAISEY and another ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

HAJI AHMED bin MANSOOR ALKARE ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 25th day of January, 1917, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground being plot No. 62, situate on the North side of the Princess Street, on the Princess Street Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, containing by admeasurement (667) six hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey Nos. 1691 (part), 1695 (part), 1696 (part), together with the messuages, tenements and buildings now standing thereon which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1100, 1103, 1107 and 1108 and Street Nos. 31, 33, 35, 39, 41, 51, 53, 67 and 69 and bounded on the North by a service passage, on the East by Plot No. 65, on the South by Princess Street and on the West by Plot No. 61.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai, Jamidram and Madan, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1916.

H. M. WADIA,
6542 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of NARANJI PARMANAND ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed NARANJI PARMANAND, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 5th of December, 1915, and Probate of whose Will was granted to DHARAMSI J. THACKER, Esquire, Solicitor, the proving Executor of the said Will on the 23rd of December, 1916, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned, Attorneys of the said Executor, at No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the Executor will distribute the assets in accordance with the provisions of the Will having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1917.

DIKSHIT, DHARAMSI & PURUSHOTTAMRAI,
6538 Solicitors, High Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

ASIAN CINEMA HALL

Kalbadevi Road Tramway Junction.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

THURSDAY, 4th January

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

6-45, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Pathe Star Film:

THE DOUBLE IMAGE.

(Drama in 4 parts)

Featuring the beautiful famous Russian Dancer.

"MLLE. STACIA NAPIERKOWSKA"

"LATEST PATHE GAZETTE"

and other Comic Films.

POPULAR HALF PRICES

Plan at the Asian Cinema Hall.

THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

LONDON'S ENEMIES.

SATURDAY, 6th JAN. 1917.

PROTEA—Part IV

FROM FRIDAY 12th JAN. 1917

MYSTERY OF AL-SIN

A super Serial of 45,000 feet.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT

IS THE GREAT NIGHT

AND

MONSTER GALA

ATTRACTION

PALACE OF VARIETIES

6-30 GAIETY THEATRE 10 P.M.

A MEMORABLE DAY

FOR THE GAIETY PATRONS

RETURN VISIT

After a successful Tour in Europe, America and the Far East of the celebrated

MALAGAS
MALAGAS
MALAGAS
MALAGAS

FAMOUS SPANISH WHIRLWIND DANCERS AND DUETISTS WHO

during their previous visits,

LITERALLY

packed the Gaiety at Each Performance,

CREATED QUITE A FURORE NOT LONG AGO

in Paris and other Continental Centres.

THE

MALAGAS

have broken all previous records wherever they have appeared.

SIGNORITTA

MALAGA

IN

FRENCH AND ITALIAN

CATCHY SONGS.

MISS

ESSIE JENNINGS
ESSIE JENNINGS

THE

AUSTRALIAN GIRL

IN A HUGE

BUDGET OF PLEASING SONGS

intercepted by

A LONDON PRODUCTION

of a beautiful drama:

THE

STOLEN HEIRESS

AND A

KEYSTON COMEDY

POPULAR PRICES.

Rs. 3, 2, 1, 8 and 4 As.

NOTICE.

New cushion seats have now been placed in the Gaiety Theatre (Stalls).

FOLLOW THE CROWD

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 P.M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY,

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF BIG COMEDY BILL.

"FROM BROADWAY TO A THRONE."

Five reels of laughter are provided by this amusing story of an American's resemblance to a lost Crown Prince, and how he was drawn into Court life until the real heir was found.

"PRESUMPTUOUS SOARINGS."

A New Year Story of a presumptuously ambitious young man's dream of making vast sums of money without hard work. It serves as a useful lesson to those about to embark upon a business career.

"HIS NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE."

A young batchelor pretends he is married so as to get more salary. His employer asks himself to dinner, so he has to get a "wife," from somewhere. Making use of his neighbour's without her husband's knowledge leads to amusing complications.

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE REVIEW OF WAR REVIEWS.

A series of pictures reviewing the valour of Great Britain and her friends during the war.

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC BY THE THEATRE ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Frasers.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLAYHOUSE.

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. SHARP

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the

WORLD FAMOUS BRITISH COMEDIENNE

ADA REEVE

and her own London Company.

TO-NIGHT

To-morrow & Sat. 6th at 9-30 p.m.

For the first time in the East.

Direct from the Comedy Theatre, London

"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"

A Farcical Comedy in 3 Acts by H. V. Esmond

"ELIZA" Miss ADA REEVE.

Preceded by a Short Vaudeville Programme.

Prices, Rs. 6, 5, 4, 2 and 1.

NEXT SATURDAY JANUARY 6th, AT 6 P. M.

POPULAR PRICE MATINEE

Box Plans at ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE

NEW YEAR'S PROGRAMME!

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

AS

"A PERFECT LADY."

Pathe's coloured Drama:

"HANDS FROM THE SHADOWS."

HARROGATE.

Beautifully coloured views.

SEE! SEE! SEE!

The Empire Topical!

VICEROY'S CUP RACE 1916

THE DERBY OF THE EAST.

The fashionable gathering at the Grand stands, The Parade, The Start, The Race.

THE SENSATIONAL FINISH.

Pictures of

The Winning JOCKEY RUIZ. The Winning Horse "BATCHELOR'S WEDDING" Mr. R.R.S. the Lucky owner. Mr. BYRAMJEE the clever trainer.

Time: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " " On Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " " of East Indian	100
" " Imports	64,000
Mid. Americans	Au.77
Egyptian F. G. F.	19.95
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool as closing time.)	Mar. 17.59 / May 17.85
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 17.13 / May 17.36

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

Months	To-day's closing price.
January	10.65+29
Jan.-Feb.	10.66+35
Feb.-March	10.71+36
March-April	10.78+35
April-May	10.82+36
May-June	10.86
June-July	10.86 +34
July-Aug.	10 85
Aug-Sept	10.60
Sept.-Oct.	10.37+32
Oct.-Nov.	10.16
Nov.-Dec.	10.08 +34
Dec.-Jan.	10.13

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	17.65 Unchgd.
May	17.65 Unchgd.
July	17.60—5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

M. G. Bengal Good	7.24
" " Fully Good	7.41
" " Fine	7.60
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.71
" " Fully Good	7.92
" " Fine	8.10
" Broach Good	9.89
" " Fully Good	10.07
" " Fine	10.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	40,000
Futures at New York March	17.56+28
" " May	17.89+25
Spot Cotton at New York	17.45+20
" New Orleans	17.13+12
Futures at New Orleans March	17.69+22
" " May	17.35+28

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 3.

The market to-day opened steady with M. G. Good Broach quoted at Rs. 398 and declined about Rs. 5 on some selling in the Bazaar on the part of shippers.

Some business is reported in Broach and K./Akola styles for both March and January delivery.

Ready cotton is still in limited demand.

G. M. G. Broach, 393.

F. G. Bengal, 291.

F. K./ Akola, 384.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay Jan 3rd.

Description.		Delivery. Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917.	April 1917	Spot Cotton
Broach,	Good M.G	..	..	393/97	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	403/9	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	293/4	..	..	285/95
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	313/4	..	..	305/10
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	315/20
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/10
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	390	..	..	375/90
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	377/92
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	355/60
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	285/90
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	390/95
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	..
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	382	..	..	365/80
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	362	..	..	350/45
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	360/70
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	011
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	370/85
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	400/20
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	390/410
Westerns	Good M.G.	..	..	..	370/80

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 3rd January, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	327	313	299	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	313	294	..	1, 20th Jan. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	323	310	295	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	373	350	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra M.G. (Fair-staple)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	387	372	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	338	373	..	..	..
Dhamangaum	390	370	..	..	..
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M.G.)	393	373	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpore	396	381	..	..	..
Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	398	383	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	405	..	..	..	1/25th Mar. 17
	..	..	..	394	1/25th Ap. 1917
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Matnia (M.G.)	399	354	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	414	April-May 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	410	May.-June 1917
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	402	May.-June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	418	May-June 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	420	May-June 1917
	..	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 3rd—6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	7 3 0
" White Cawnpore 70-32	47 0 0	7 3 0
" Karnehi Bangla	47 0 0	7 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 9 0	6 15 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 8 9	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 15 0	7 5 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 13 0	10 3 0
" Brown Thin	9 10 0	10 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	49 0 0	10 3 0
" Gajar 75-25	47 0 0	9 13 0
" Black	41 0 0	8 4 0
" Gajar 50-50	45 0 0	9 5 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	43 8 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 5 0
Jowa	33 0 0	4 14 0
Arandia	41 0 0	.. ..
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May	6 8 3	
Linseed May	11 4 3	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	10 8 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 13 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 5 0	
" Black Dec./Jan.	8 4 0	

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

MILLS.

Jan. 3.

	Opening.	Mid-day.	Closing.
Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	925
Bombay Cotton	..	..	250
Bombay Dyeing	..	..	890
Bombay United	..	..	790
Century	..	..	300
Central India	2180	..	2182
China	..	..	320
Colaba	..	..	1310
Crescent	190	..	190
Currimbhoy	312½	..	3124
David	500	..	495
Emperor Edward	..	..	570
Fazalbhoy	600	605	600
Framji Petit	..	..	120
Finlay Muir	..	..	260
Indian Bleaching	245	..	274
Indore Malwa	365	..	360
Jamshed	..	..	55
Kohinoor	..	..	705
Laxmi Cotton	..	..	1325
Madhavji Dharamsi	1420	1425	1430
Maneckji Petit	..	..	1350
Morarji	..	..	2600
New Great Eastern	..	..	180
New City	..	..	950
Phœnix	..	..	195
Pearl	437½	435	430
Sholapur	..	..	5150
Standard	1415	..	1415
Sun	..	..	45
Swadeshi	..	..	1705
Swan	..	..	265
Simplex	600	595	600
Textile	..	..	1480

BANKS, &c.

Bank of Bombay	..	..	1565
Bank of India	..	..	57
Central Bank	..	..	28
Eastern Bank	..	..	61
Indian Cement	..	..	395
Bay. Burmah Td. Co.	1085	..	1090
E. S. & T. Co. Ord.	337½	335	330
B. Steam N. Co. Ord.	..	..	3824
Tata Iron S. Co Ord.	312½	310	312½
Tata Iron S. Co Dft	1120	..	1125
Tata Hydro E. Co. Ord	1122½	..	1125
Sivrajpur	..	..	48
Bundi Co.	..	..	224
Katni Ord	..	..	2974
" Def.	..	..	1020

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

There was not much life in the share market at the opening to-day and business was reported on a comparatively small scale, both in jutes and coals, neither of which presented any outstanding feature of interest. The tone of the market was quiet and dull. Shares in the Sowardih Coal Co., Ltd., a new company formed to take over a going concern in Jheriah, made their first appearance and changed hands at 17-8. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Albion 18-12; Bansra 29-4; Benakuri 15-8; Bilbera 7-4; Burrekur 43-12, 44; Ghusick 27; Huntodih 26-8; Jainti Central 18-8, to 19; New Beerbhoom 60-8, to 61-4; Kuardi 23, 23-4; Mundalpur (60; Paid Up) 50; Parasea 4-8; Samla Kendra 23-4; Sudamdih 7-8, 7-12; Sudreadih 7-3; Singaran B 15-3, 15-12; Singaran A 14, 14-4; Sowardih 17-8.

Jute Anglo India (ord) 260, to 272-8; Barnagore (ord) 180; Clive (ord) 231, 232, 233, 230; Empire (ord) 50; Fort Gloster (ord) 690, 695; Hooghly (pref) 14-8; Kanknarrah (ord) 670; Northbrook (ord) 44, 44-8.

Tea:—Durrang 58, 59; Gielle 93; Imperial 28-9; Killing Valley 36, 36-4; Saragaon 24, 24-4; Seajuli 33, 33-4.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75 to Rs. 75-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 75-8 to Rs. 75-10.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANK OF BURMA.

CREDITORS' PROPOSALS SANCTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 2.

The following is the detailed text of the order of Justice Robinson in the Bank of Burma matter in connection with the recent meetings held in Bombay and Calcutta.

His Honour said the result of the resolutions was that both proposals of the creditors had received the unanimous support of the meetings. It also appeared some creditors for less than Rs. 3,000 desired to receive debentures and shares. Three letters had been received by the official liquidator in regard to such distribution. It had been pressed upon his Honour that the holding of a very large block of shares by the official liquidator had a depressing effect on the market and that the distribution would remove the depression and lead to a rise in price. His Honour sanctioned both the proposals of the creditors. The official liquidator would declare a dividend of one anna and eight pies by which creditors for Rs. 3,000 and over would receive debentures at Rs. 15 each and the remaining creditors would be paid corresponding dividends in cash. Any balance necessary to equalise the dividend would be made up in cash. When that had been done, another dividend would be declared by which creditors for Rs. 3,000 and over would receive shares in B. B. P. Co., Ltd., and the remaining creditors would be paid a corresponding dividend in cash. The price at which shares were to be calculated was fixed at 8 shillings.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 30th Dec. 1916.

		Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 30th Dec. 1916.		Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Rly.	.. ..	22,85,300	2,54,14,747
A. D. C. Rly.	.. ..	58,000	7,49,106
B. K. Rly.	.. ..	4,500	45,134
C. B. Rly.	.. ..	7,100	71,231
Total	..	23,54,900	2,02,90,218
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 30th Dec. 1915.			
G. I. P. Rly.	.. ..	21,10,559	2,29,96,023
A. D. C. Rly.	.. ..	57,839	6,49,674
B. K. Rly.	.. ..	4,243	58,939
C. B. Rly.	.. ..	7,164	82,963
Total	..	21,79,704	2,38,07,603
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. Rly.	+1,74,741	+24 18,724
	A. D. C. Rly.	+181	+89,428
	B. K. Rly.	+258	—13,805
	C. B. Rly.	+36	—11,732

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 30th Dec. 1916.	11,800	1,79,650
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 30th Dec. 1915 ..	14,269	1,31,004
Increase or Decrease	—2,469	+48,646

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 30th Dec. 1916 ..	1,400	18,447
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 30th Dec. 1915 ..	1,082	13,586
Increase or Decrease	+318	+4,861

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st October 1916.

THE SECOND ENCLOSURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will permit me the use of your columns to bring to the notice of the Race Course authorities the great confusion and disorder which prevails in the Second Enclosure on the side where tickets are sold. No arrangements exist for regulating the movements of the vast crowd of men of all sorts and conditions of life who assemble here. No sooner the windows are opened a frantic rush is made to them and an unseemly struggle ensues to get in first. The strong and powerful men push back the weak and keep them in the rear until it is too late for many of them to secure tickets for all the horses they wish to back. Where only four hands can conveniently be thrust into the small opening of the window as many as six hands are thrust into it. If you succeed in buying a "win" ticket for a horse you may fail to get a "place" ticket for it, with the result that if that horse comes out second or third you lose the chance of getting his "place" money. I would suggest that the crowd should be arranged in queues and two or four at a time should be allowed to approach the windows, as is done on the side where payments are made. It is very desirable that some European police officers should be located here to keep the crowd in order and to see that the weaker portion of the crowd get an equal chance with the stronger portion to secure in time all the tickets they wish to buy. Where there is a great rush for tickets for a horse which is considered a favourite one window for the issue of tickets is not sufficient to meet the demands of the public in time. At least two windows should be set apart for the purpose. It is very necessary that people who have bought their tickets should be made to stand at a little distance from the windows so as to allow a clear passage for buyers to proceed from the "win" to the "place" windows and *vice versa*. There is great delay in getting payment of tickets and the money that you win in one race is not always available for investment in another race. This is a great hardship to many people which could be obviated if the men who make payments could be got to do their work with a little more expedition. Some of the public are in the habit of cashing tickets handed over to them one by one by their friends in the crowd whereby they cause delay to those standing immediately behind them awaiting their turn to approach the windows. This should not be permitted. One suggestion more. The names of any horses scratched at the last moment as well as the names of horses for which no "place" tickets are sold should be indicated in a prominent place.—Yours, etc.

ONE OF THE CROWD.

Byculla, Jan. 2nd, 1917.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 3.

The disturbance affecting the northwest has now practically disappeared. No rainfall of importance is reported this morning.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Jan. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.923 Inch.
Temperature of Air	74.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.5 "
Dew Point	62.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.659 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.3 "
Minimum do do	66.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE.WSW,NW,NNW,N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	140 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	3	m 6 53	28 1	3	m 1 30	21 8
		9 3a	26 6		1 42a	17 5
Thur	4	m 8 8	24 10	4	m 3 2	21 7
		9 55a	27 3		3 33a	17 2
Fri.	5	m 9 10	24 10	5	m 3 57	21 2
		10 38a	27 10		3 23a	16 11
Sat.	6	m 10 0	25 1	6	m 4 40	20 8
		11 15a	28 3		4 2a	16 9
Sun.	7	m 10 44	25 4	7	m 5 17	20 1
		11 48a	28 7		4 37a	16 7
Mon.	8	m 11 24	25 9	8	m 5 50	19 7
					5 10a	16 5
Tues.	9	m 0 17	28 9	9	m 6 21	19 2
		0 0a	25 11		5 42a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise	Sunset
" 3	(Wednesday)	" 7h. 12m.	" 6h. 14m.
" 4	(Thursday)	" 7h. 13m	" 6h. 14m.
" 5	(Friday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 15m.
" 6	(Saturday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 15m.
" 7	(Sunday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 16m.
" 8	(Monday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 17m.
" 9	(Tuesday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1916 Dec	26th.,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.
First Quater	"	31st.,	5h. 37.3m. p.m.
Full Moon	1917 Jan.	8th.,	1h. 12.0m. "
Last Quarter	"	16th.,	5h. 12.1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd January 1917 was 30.158 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd January 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab but still in defect in the northern and north-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind; night temperature has fallen and is now normal in Sind and generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now generally normal during the day but still in defect at night at Bhuj, Rajkot and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at Akola and Chanda but in defect at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night and nearly normal during the day.

General Remarks.—Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Punjab and the Peninsula but no rainfall of importance has been reported.

Dry weather is likely generally.

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Free samples,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 26th of Tir, 1286.
Hindu: 11th of Posh Sud, 1973.
Mahomedan: 9th of Rubee-at-Awal, 1335.
Sunrise: 7-13. Sunset: 6-14.
Full Moon, 8th Jan., 1h. 12m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and he Co., in Eliza Comes to Stay" at 9-30 p m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrein, Dubai, Bunder-Abas, Busra and Mohomerah, will be closed at the G. P. O., at 7-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., in "Eliza Comes to Stay" at 9-30.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., in "Eliza Comes to Stay" at 9-30 and Mutinee at 6 p.m. Grand Vaudeville Programme.

SUNDAY, Jan. 7.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted only up to 9-30 p.m., on Saturday. Postings at the Town Sub Offices will be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

KHOJA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During December, 1916, 954 women and 495 children were treated freely in the above-named dispensary.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Nyayshastri Bhawanishankar Sukhtankar will conduct a class on "The Upanishads," this evening, at 6-30, in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

THEFT OF DYE-STUFFS.

Mr. Erachshaw Manekji, manager of the Indian Dye Works, situated at Bhoiwada, Parel, reports the theft of drums containing dye-stuff valuedr at Rs. 5,041 from the store room during the night. Empty drums were subsequently found lying in a field near the Works.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and one death from plague and three attacks of small-pox were reported on Tuesday, Sewri reported one attack and one death from plague and Kumbharwada one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 99 against 70 on the corresponding day of last year and 62 on that of 1915.

HINDU WIDOW'S SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Janabai, a Hindu widow, aged about 25 years, residing at Kamatipura. It appeared that the deceased who was a labourer recently spent her whole fortune, Rs. 17, over the marriage of her child. She went out in search of work on Tuesday but came back disappointed and started beating the girl and cursing her, saying it would have been better had the child not been born. Neighbours asked her not to beat the child. She then went out and on her return at 8 p.m., she appeared to be drowsy. She was questioned, when she said she had taken poison. She then became unconscious and died shortly after. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL DRINKING BOUT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of Doming De Souza, a Goanese cook, aged about 20 years. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased and others were enjoying Christmas in a room on the third floor of Jubilee Building, Nesbit Road, when under the influence of drink he went to sleep. He was missed from the room in the morning and was subsequently found lying on the ground under a window of the room. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he was treated and was allowed to go home the same evening at his own request. He returned to the hospital on the 29th ultimo and died on Tuesday. Vomitted matter was found on the window sill and the deceased had said he ell whilst vomitting. The jury returned a verdict of death from the deceased having fallen from the third floor of a house while intoxicated.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 3.

The following names of British officers appear in the 277th, casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

2nd-Lieut. N. Macdonald, Loyal North Lancashires.
Lieut. G. R. Murray, I. A.

WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieut. J. A. Ainscow, Royal Warwickshires
Captain W. C. D. McFarland, Highland Light Infantry.
2nd-Lieut. J. R. Birney, Highland Light Infantry.
2nd-Lieut. H. V. Lever, South Lancashires.
2nd-Lieut. J. H. W. Collins, Loyal North Lancashires.
Captain F. Griffith, R. A. M. C.

CORRECTION.

Previously reported died of wounds, now reported wounded:—2nd-Lieut. G. Parker, Hampshires.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following statement of accounts of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund as at 31st December 1916 has been sent to us for publication:—

RECEIPTS.

		Rs.	as.	p.
Contributions received in cash.		47,60,619	1	1
Contributions from the Bombay Municipality C/a Lady Hardinge War Hospital		30,000	0	0
Contributions from Commissioner of Police C/a American Mission Hospital Basra		5,076	0	0
Contributions received in securities 3½ % Government Paper	6,600			
4 % Bo. Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963	11,000			
		17,600	0	
Interest received		1,90,725	1	
		50,04,020	2	8

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief, etc.				
St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot		5,000	0	0
Belgian Relief Fund		67,846	11	
Servian Red Cross Fund		22,559	1	6
Montenegrin Red Cross Fund		3,750	0	
Royal Army Temperance Association		6,500	0	
Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with troops in the Field in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots)		1,66,466	15	
Red Cross War Fund		74,418	9	
For improving the amenities of the Troops		30,000	0	
Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund		1,70,800	0	
Sind Women's Branch Presidency War Relief Fund		10,000	0	0
Poona Women's Branch Presidency War Relief Fund		1,550	0	0
Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika		14,883	11	6
For the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs		10,000	0	0
Fund for Destitute Belgian Children		29,709	13	10
For relief of Handloom weavers in Southern Division		7,500	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers of Dhulia		3,000	0	0
Commandant Military Depot Deolali		1,000	0	
East Indies Station Naval Fund.		5,000	0	
Payments for comforts, &c., to Troops (thro. Women's Branch)		4,000	0	
Allowances, &c., paid to meet appeals for assistance		21,231	2	3
		6,55,216	1	2
St. John Ambulance War Hospital Dehra Dun		6,000	0	0
Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency, Base Hospital & Byculla Club Hospital		13,45,075	12	8
Purchase and equipment of Motor Ambulances & Cars		70,254	5	11
Sundries (Stationery, telegrams, postages, printing and circulating the Committee's Reports, &c.)		12,603	2	
		20,89,149	6	5
Balance at credit of current account in Bank of Bombay on 31-12-1916	1,97,270-12-3			
*Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay	27,00,000			
Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for safe-custody (par value)	15,000			
Securities deposited with Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15 for safe-custody (par value)	2,600			
		29,14,870	12	
		50,04,020	2	

(*A sum of Rs. 15,00,000 is earmarked for payment to his Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund.

R. AITKEN,
Hony. Treasurer.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hony. Treasurer, Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

TAXI-DRIVER FINED RS. 20.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Bull charged Shaik Ismail Shaik Karim, a taxi-driver, with rash and negligent driving. The accused's car knocked down Lalla Amin who was carrying some load on his head in Churchgate Street The accused was fined Rs. 20, out of which Rs. 7 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 10.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Excise Inspector Velloze charged a mill-hand Mahomed Ramzan and another Bhika Ramji with possessing half-a-grain of cocaine each without a license. The accused were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10 each, or in default ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

BROKER'S CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Chimanlal charged Anantrai Parmanund Desai with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pearl necklace worth about Rs. 1,200 belonging to Hiralal Chaganlal. It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused, who is a broker took from the complainant a pearl necklace on approval, promising to return it within two days. He, however, mortgaged it for Rs. 325 and wrote to the complainant that he was going to Ahmedabad on urgent business and would return to Bombay within a week, although he was hiding in Bombay. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge stating that he had lost the money in share speculation. He asked for mercy.

The Magistrate taking into consideration that the accused belonged to a respectable family fined him Rs. 400 or in default sentenced him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

PROPOSAL TO MAKE IT FREE IN BOMBAY.

The January agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation contains among other matters a notice of motion from Mr. Rajaram Tukaram that "the Corporation are of opinion that primary education in the city should be made free from the next official year" and that a copy of this resolution should be forwaded to the Schools Committee for favour of necessary action; another notice of motion from Mr. H. P. Mody that the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the horrible stench emanating from the Love Grove Outfall and pervading the neighbourhood for miles around and he be requested to report what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to remedy or at least to abate the nuisance, and a third notice of motion from Mr. S. D. Navalkar that the Roads Committee be requested to report in consultation with the Commissioner whether it is feasible and desirable to take steps for regulating the motor truck traffic in the city, and if so, what, in co-operation with the Commissioner of Police.

FEEDING OF PIGEONS AT BHULESHWAR.

At Monday's meeting of the Corporation consideration will be given to a letter from Mr. Motilal Mooljee stating that at the junction of Cathedral Street with Bhuleshwar Road a portion of the road is paved with stone and used for feeding pigeons, that as the pavement is on a level with the road, grain spread for the pigeons is crushed under vehicular and pedestrian traffic and that the religious feelings of some of the public are thereby wounded. Mr. Motilal offers to build on the site a raised platform with iron railings at a cost not exceeding Rs. 500 for being used for the feeding of pigeons and he adds that if his offer is accepted and the platform erected it will also serve as an island for dividing the traffic. With reference to this offer the Commissioner has written that he does not think that the offer should be accepted. He states that the roads which meet at that point are narrow, and the construction of the platform as suggested would in his opinion interfere seriously with the traffic.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I notice in "India" of the 29th September a statement that Mr. Vithaldas K. Bhuta had recently delivered a lecture in Bombay combating my proposals that the Government of India should create facilities for enabling the peoples of India to mobilise and concentrate their Money Power for the assistance of India and the Empire in the present War crisis. I have not had the pleasure of reading Mr. Vithaldas' lecture, but I gather from "India" that his main lines of argument were that it was impossible for India to do more than she is doing at present which already includes. "substantial help both in men and money."

Leaving aside charitable donations for assisting the wounded and comforting the troops at the front wherein the people of India have responded splendidly, the finances of *the Government of India* have so far contributed next to nothing. India's military budget after two years of war is still on a peace basis. This, I contend is not creditable to India, but very much the reverse. The people's representatives on the Viceroy's Council have done the right thing. They unanimously resolved, *over two years ago* that the people of India in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the War on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration *and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire.*

This is very finely conceived, and is an exhibition of real statesmanship,—the desire to act, in a practical, business-like way, to provide Money Power as well as man-power. Unfortunately this desire has so far not met with a practical response from the Finance Department of the Government of India. No facilities have been created by the Government of India. It is no argument to say that India is a poor country and that its Money Power is very small. As well might the individual volunteer or soldier say "I am only one man. One or more or less cannot make any difference. Therefore I will not help India by fighting or offering to fight". It is the tens and thousands of individual soldiers who make up a powerful army; so, too, by accumulating tens and thousands of small war offerings (through the Post Offices, Treasuries, Banks &c.) from tens and thousands of individual investors, a vast volume of Money Power can be created.

The War League affords facilities to all in India who desire to invest in British six per cent. Exchequer Bonds. Very shortly the War League will be issuing War Certificates that will enable the small investor in India to help without having to invest in a sterling security. Details of the scheme will be announced shortly.—Yours, etc.

M. de P. WEBB.

Karachi, 30th December 1916.

The news that the hereditary title of Maharaja has been conferred upon his Highness Sir Bhavsinhji Bahadur and the Kaisr-i-Hind Gold Medal upon the Maharani Sbri Nandcoonverba Saheb, has occasioned considerable rejoicings at Bhavnagar. In celebration of the event Sir Prabhashanker and Lady Pattani gave a dinner party at Panwadi at which their Highnesses of Bhavnagar and Panna and other Sardars and officers were present.

LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.

BOMBAY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The following telegrams have passed between the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, the Sheriff of Bombay and her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

From the Hon. Mr. Birkett to her Excellency Lady Willingdon:—

"On behalf of the citizens of Bombay I beg to tender our heartiest congratulations on the distinguished honour his Majesty has conferred upon you in recognition of your great services. Bombay is profoundly gratified that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow on you the Most Eminent Order of the Crown of India."

From Lady Willingdon to the Hon. Mr. Birkett:—

"Delighted with your telegram expressing kind sentiments of citizens of Bombay on high honour conferred on me by his Majesty. I most gratefully appreciate generous assistance they have always given me in every service undertaken for good of people without which little could have been done."

BISHOP BURY'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

GERMANS SUFFERING GRIMLY.

Dr. Bury, the Anglican bishop who has returned from Ruhleben, is the only Englishman officially allowed to enter Germany during the war. Interviewed he said he was anxious to avoid the creation of an impression that he desired to depict German conditions in terms designed to comfort people in this country.

"Pathos is written unmistakably across the face of once care-free, debonair, Berlin," he says. "The faces you see in Germany today are lean and saddened faces. They betray suffering which no amount of bravado can hide. Wherever you look it is the same. The suffering is not confined to any sex, age, or rank.

"My military escort and I happened to be travelling up from the Swiss frontier on a meatless day. The consequence was that the meals in the restaurant-car were more meagre than usual. The 3s. 6d. luncheon or dinner of former times—soup, fish, entree, joint, vegetables galore, sweets, cheese, coffee, and unlimited bread, butter, potatoes, sugar, and milk—has vanished. To-day your restaurant-car meal consists of soup, fish, compote, and bread—the latter if you happen to possess a bread ticket. I had none, so my military companion shared his modest portion with me.

"We arrived in Berlin early in the morning and went to the Hotel Excelsior for breakfast. The Excelsior is a first-class establishment, but all I could procure, although accompanied by an Army officer in captain's uniform, either for him or for myself was an undrinkable substitute for coffee, without milk and with very little sugar. There was no butter and only a very small portion of war bread. Around us sat many Germans; it was not difficult to observe that they were unhappy and unsatisfied. There was an obvious atmosphere of discontent and anguish.

"Yet though I was forced to the conclusion that these little glimpses of war-time food conditions were typical of the whole country—that millions of Germans must be enduring exactly the same kinds of privation—my sojourn among them was to convince me that they are bearing their sufferings heroically. Except among the officer class, which was in high spirits owing to the successes in Rumania, I cannot say I found any very pronounced confidence or optimism; but I cannot, on the other hand, allege that I encountered any downright depression as to the outcome of the war itself.

"Stern and resolved as the spirit of both the German Government and people undoubtedly is to carry on the war, it was nevertheless impossible to avoid a conviction that the personal distress which every individual inhabitant is suffering will sooner or later be a potent factor in the situation. I cannot avoid that conclusion when I recall those lean faces, though I should be doing my country a poor service if I led it to hope that Germany's internal sufferings alone will hasten victory for us."

DEMOBILIZATION PLANS.

PROPOSALS OF COMMITTEE ON LABOUR.

The Joint Committee on Labour Problems after the War in a statement on the problem of demobilization express an opinion that the prospect of the simultaneous disbandment of the Army and the munition workers when peace is assured presents the most serious problem to organize labour.

The number of persons now supported out of Government funds who will be discharged after peace is assured is estimated by the committee at between six and eight millions (seven-eighths of them men). "This is nearly half the wage-earning population of the kingdom" the statement continues. "No such colossal 'turning-off' of hands has ever taken place in any country."

It is pointed out that the whole operation of discharging these millions may extend over several years, but as the cost to the taxpayer pending their demobilization will be something like £2,000,000 a day, it is in the national interest that while the disbandment must inevitably be gradual, it should not be unnecessarily delayed. The process will probably begin with the shell workers. It is to be anticipated that the shell makers and practically all others at work on war orders will begin to be discharged within a few days of peace being assured. Within three months some two or three millions will have been turned off.

The Army, the committee say, cannot be got rid of so summarily. Unless some much more expeditious system is adopted than has hitherto prevailed it is calculated that it would take two years to demobilize three million troops. In addition to what has already been promised, it is suggested that the Government should be urged to make it clear that the right of unemployment benefit will start from the very day that the month's furlough, with full pay and separation allowances, expires in case employment has not been obtained, and that this special benefit for discharged soldiers will be in addition to any unemployment benefit to which a man employed in an insured trade is already entitled under the Insurance Act. It is also recommended that there should be included in the form which the paymaster is to fill up for each soldier a question whether he wishes a duplicate form to be sent through to any trade union, and to order in all such cases that a duplicate of the form sent through to the employment exchange shall be sent simultaneously to the trade union designated by the soldier, and, in the absence of any address of such trade union, to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies accompanied by Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary, Captains MacEwan, Laverton and Studd A.D.C.'s, left Bombay yesterday for Cutch.

Colonel E. W. W. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Peacocke and Mr. Robertson lunched at Government House yesterday.

Captain R. M. Burmester, C.M.G., R.N., has left Government House.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr. Lionel Curtis arrived in Bombay yesterday from Lucknow by the Punjab Mail.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University has nominated Sir Rash Behari Ghosh to be an Honorary Fellow of the University.

The daughter of the late Raja of Keonthal State and niece of Rana Bhagat Chand of Jubhal State, has been betrothed to the heir-apparent of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Vijianagram (Madras). This is the first time that an alliance has been made between the Simla Hill Chiefs and the Madras Rajputs. The marriage takes place at Junga on 13th February next.

Dr. Gilbert T. Walker, Director-General of Observatories, leaves Simla on tour to-day. He visits Bangalore, Madras, Kodaikanal, Hyderabad, Bombay, Karachi, Nowshera and Dehra Dun returning to Simla on the 13th March.

Mr. G. S. Hart, Inspector-General of Forests, leaves Simla to-day on two and half months' tour in the Bombay Presidency.

PURITY OF THE STAGE.

BISHOP OF LONDON AND SIR G. ALEXANDER.

A National Mission meeting was held at St. James's Theatre on December 3, and was attended by a large number of persons engaged in or studying for the artistic professions.

Sir George Alexander, who presided, said that the Bishop of London was a neighbour of his, and he hoped that even the most alluring attics in Soho would not tempt him to leave St. James's Square. The Bishop was no stranger in the auditorium, and if many more professing Christians would emulate his example and become play-goers their artistic as well as their financial support would be appreciated. The greatest detractors of the drama were the people who never attended a theatre. The basis of their charges was usually founded on hearsay alone, but luckily there were others who sympathized with the stage and with its work.

The best of the dramatists and the actors and the actresses were keenly sensible of the responsibility of their calling, and they had endeavoured in these terrible and most difficult times to make their work both on and off the stage worthy of the respect of the public. Speaking of the work of the stage for war charities he said that his profession had been responsible for considerably over a million sterling, and he knew that the sister arts had also done their share.

The Bishop of London thanked his friend and neighbour, Sir George Alexander, for putting his church at their disposal. He had often been an admiring spectator in the theatre, and he had learnt many lessons there. He had not forgotten *The Importance of Being Ernest*, and he had had many a cup of coffee with Sir Herbert Tree behind the Royal box, when Sir Herbert came to cheer him up in the middle of a play. Sometimes he did want cheering up, for some of the tragedies extracted tears from his eyes. One of the most delightful evenings was spent when he dined with Cyril Maude, and then he sat with half the dinner party to watch *The Schoolmaster*, which was acted by the other half. He was jealous for the honour of the stage, which had tremendous power for good and for evil. They wanted plenty of hearty laughs in London—and he mentioned that he had taken the chair at more smoking concerts than probably any one else—but they did not want filthy luncheons. When he spoke outside St. James's Church, Piccadilly, against things that fell below a proper standard he was not referring to such a theatre as the St. James's. He was on their side, and everything he had said on the other side was to help them in their work.

The Bishop went on to say that he walked very fast, and the only man who walked faster was Admiral Jellicoe. When he was playing golf with him recently he had to cry out, "Stop; is this a golf match or a steeplechase?"

Mrs. Edward Compton spoke of the good work that was being done, not only by the eminent members of the profession, but by less known members, and now they were being aided by the teaching of the National Mission.

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BOMBAY.

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW YOUR "FUTURE"

State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for ONE RUPEE ONLY.

Mr. S. H. N. M. VIJAYAKAR, B.A., L.L.B., Vakil High Court BOMBAY writes on 20th December, 1916. "I was much satisfied by your one year reading of the last year for me."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,
CHODAVARAM, Vizagapatam District.

NICHOLSON

DENTIST

(FROM LONDON HOSPITAL)

OPPOSITE COOK'S BUILDINGS,

41, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, January 4, 1917.

ALARM OF THE REACTIONARIES.

When during the earlier stages of the war a great wave passed over Great Britain, of generous appreciation of India, following upon a new understanding of her staunch and steadfast adherence to the cause of the Empire, indications were not lacking that the phenomenon was looked at askance in certain quarters. Since then, under the quickening pressure of the Empire's great rally, the process of orientation has gone on apace. On the one hand the Indian national movement has been gathering speed and momentum in the direction of securing for India a more rightful place in the Empire than she occupies at present, and, on the other, there has been increasing evidence of a sympathetic comprehension of that attitude on the part, not only of the people and Government of Great Britain but of the Self-governing Dominions as well. It was not to be supposed that these manifestations of mutual understanding and goodwill could have been otherwise than disturbing for those whose predilections, as well as self-interest, demand that there should be an eternal mystery of the Indian problem, which, from time to time, their own special experts should take it upon themselves partially to unravel. From the point of view of this vast, vigilant and well-organised "interest" nothing could be more disastrous than that the light of knowledge should break in upon the relations of England and India, revealing to each the reality of the other. As Cook's guides might resent an unnecessary accomplishment in topography on the part of stray visitors, so sundry aspiring intermediaries cannot but view with disfavour a prospect which would involve their services being permanently dispensed with. Moreover, apart from the fate that might overtake their occupation, the vital interests of their clients would be in grave jeopardy.

As the question of Imperial reorganisation after the war assumes a nearer and more practical shape, the alarm of the reactionaries becomes proportionately acuter. They are not only anxious to put back the hands of the clock: they would fain resist the torrential tide of international righteousness which is setting in, following upon the stark sacrifices and agonies of the world-war. In a recent issue of "The Times" appeared a letter from Lord Sydenham, under the heading "India's Aspirations," vehemently criticising a leaflet entitled "India's Loyal Aspirations" which has been circulated to members of both Houses of Parliament by Sir William Wedderburn. It is not so much the rigour of the criticism, however, as its informing spirit that we are concerned with for the moment. Sir William's leaflet dealt with the Reform Memorandum submitted by the,—"19 out of 27," as the correspondent of "The Times" anxiously insists,—elected members of the Viceroy's Council. As a preliminary to "stating briefly the proposed constitutional changes," Lord Sydenham says: "That Memorandum, *containing statements which have no relation to fact*, is, I believe, unknown to the public in this country." Then he falls upon his self-imposed task of enlightening the British public, in the course of which the poor Sage of Meredith is sternly disposed of in a passage that we must quote:

> Sir W. Wedderburn hopes and believes that "after the war the problems of Indian administration will be looked at from a different angle of vision." Since the transfer of Government to the Crown there has been only one angle of vision at (*sic*) which these problems are viewed by our administrators in India—that of the interests and the advancement towards nationhood of the heterogeneous millions committed to our charge.

Later on, so as to leave poor Sir William in no doubt of the writer's meaning, there is a delicious reference to "all who love India and think only of the welfare of the people," and to "sober reflection"!

Lord Sydenham evidently felt restless and worried. He followed up his letter by an article. What were "India's Aspirations" in "The Times" have become "The Danger in India" in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century." The theme is identical. His lordship returns to the charge, and to that Memorandum "containing statements which have no relation to fact" which the (19) misguided and irresponsible elected members of the Viceroy's Council took upon themselves to present for the Government's consideration. Lord Sydenham, however, is disposed to be gracious. His long administrative experience has taught him the virtue of patience, which he carries almost to magnanimity. After summarising what he conceives to be the main provisions of the Memorandum, his lordship adds: "The authors of these and some other 'humble suggestions' are not all known as Extremists." He even carries his reassurance a step further by saying that "it would be unwise to treat this manifesto as an academic production." We do not propose at this time of day to enter into a detailed discusssion of the merits of the Reform Memorandum. Nor indeed is it called for by anything in the nature of argument that Lord Sydenham has condescended to proffer. The main value and interest of his article lie in the unconscious study it presents of the alarmed reactionary. The old order is actually threatening to yield place to the new! That catastrophe must at all costs be averted. And it is expected that the kind of "sober reflection" which Lord Sydenham exhibits will help towards that beneficent purpose. Lord Sydenham has sternly reminded us that he is no believer in the "angle of vision." None the less some idea of the freshness of the point of view that he brings to bear on what is by universal admission, including his own, a serious and important question, may be formed from the nature of the authorities whose fame is invoked to support his lordship's own conclusions. We have no space for quotations, but a few names may be given:

(1) Sir Alfred Lyall;
(2) Sir Valentine Chirol;
(3) Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy.

We are not sure whether we have placed these authorities in the correct order of merit. But let that pass. Lord Sydenham can hardly control his indignation at the thought of those "19 out of 27" elected members having presumed to assume a representative rôle on behalf of India: "That a Bombay Parsi should conceive himself able to speak for Punjabi cultivators and the clans of the Himalayan slopes, (we wish Sir Pherozeshah Mehta were alive to negotiate the point), or a Bengali lawyer for Marathas and Sindhis, is an amazing assumption. As well might a Geneva manufacturer claim to represent the views of Norwegians, or a member of the Society of Friends the aspirations of the Magyars of Hungary,"—or, might we add, in all humility, Lord Sydenham speak for those "who love India and think only of the welfare of the people."

REVIVAL OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Apart from the immediate aspects of the war few questions engage the constant and anxious attention of men of affairs in all parts of the civilized world so much as that of industrial reorganisation and development. That economic efficiency,—with its condition precedent of scientific equipment,—is the surest test of the general progress of a country has been one of the commonplaces of recent years. What the war has done is to bring home this fact in a manner in which it had never been brought home before, revealing both the weakness and the strength of every country that aspires to industrial greatness. India, it cannot be too often insisted upon, has from time immemorial been a predominantly agricultural country. This fact, if it proves anything, proves that India must always remain comparatively a greater agricultural than an industrial country in an absolute sense. It is not to be inferred from this that she must not be a great industrial country in relation to other civilized countries, as some who have given only a superficial consideration to the question have from her present industrial decadence been led to believe.

Not the least valuable part of the presidential address which the Hon. Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur delivered at the twelfth session of the All-India Industrial Conference at Lucknow was that wherein he combated the general wrong impression that prevails among Europeans that India has always been mainly an agricultural country,—an impression that is principally due to the ignorance of the history of the country. Those, however, who are conversant with that history, know how the vastness of her riches continuously excited the cupidity of the foreign invader. What was the source of this wealth? As Rai Sitanath Roy recalled,—

> in very early times, the articles of export from India consisted of manufactured goods, while the imports were mainly raw materials. The Hindus attained to a marvellous perfection in manufacture at a very early period. That great writer on Indian polity, Chanakya, gives a detailed description of the various industries which were practised in India in the fourth century, B.C. Beginning from the pre-Christian era, through the Middle Ages, down to the eighteenth century, Indian products were valued everywhere for their beauty and delicacy, and they found a ready market not in Asiatic countries alone but in Europe. "The gossamer muslins of Dacca, beautiful shawls of Cashmere, and the brocaded silks of Delhi," says Montgomery Martin, "adorned the best beauties at the courts of Cæsars. . . . Embossed and filigree metals, elaborate carvings in ivory, ebony and sandal-wood, brilliant dyed chintzes, diamonds, uniquely set pearls and precious stones, embroidered velvets and carpets, highly wrought steel, excellent porcelain, and perfect naval architecture—were for ages the admiration of civilised mankind, and before London was known in history, India was the richest mart on the earth.

A knowledge of the past history of Indian industry is, however, helpful not merely in strengthening the faith in the immense industrial possibilities of the country, it is helpful also in indicating the causes which led to her industrial decadence, and in showing how those causes can be removed or avoided. As Rai Sitanath Roy points out, it was from about the end of the eighteenth century that India began to lose her position as an important manufacturing country.

> The Industrial Revolution of Europe entirely changed the methods of production. Machinery supplanted hand labour, production on a small scale gave place to large-scale production, and a better and more efficient organisation was introduced. This great change resulted in a great increase of productive power. India, however, continued to move along the old paths. No attempt was made to increase efficiency by reorganising the Indian industries on modern lines. To these causes were added the efforts of the East India Company to crush the indigenous industries of the country.

The work which the East India Company began was completed by the manner in which England persisted in forcing upon this country a policy of free trade with the result that instead of her old indigenous industries being assisted to stand on their legs and to adapt themselves gradually to the needs of the new era of machine and of scientific and large-scale production, which would have led to new industries being started under the stimulus of a judicious system of protection, the country soon fell from her old dominant position to the lowest scale in the industrial world.

Fortunately, if the war has come to stimulate the people, it has awakened the Government too to a sense of its responsibility, and the problem of industrial development of the country at last looks like receiving the attention it deserves. What are the chief requisites of this development? These have been already sufficiently indicated in recent discussions, and Rai Sitanath makes some valuable supplementary comments in regard to natural resources, labour of various grades, technical knowledge, capital, machinery, organisation, markets, transport facilities, State-aid and business enterprise. As to the natural resources, which are abundant, he points to the present pathetic situation that the raw materials of the country have to travel many thousands of miles to be converted into finished articles and then brought back and sold in the Indian market. In dwelling on the necessity of securing the mobility of labour and improving its quality and efficiency by proper training, Rai Sitanath has done well to emphasise that a system of elementary general education must precede industrial education. "Such elementary education," he proceeds, "will be helpful to the workman in a variety of ways,—it will quicken his native intelligence, enable him to learn his trade in a short time, and make him more efficient." While on this subject, we wish he had also laid equal emphasis on the duties of the industrialists as well as of the State to see that earnest and persistent effort is made to prevent, as far as possible, the evils of Western industrialism, e.g., the economic and housing conditions of the worker, from creeping into this country. After disposing of the already exploded fiction of the hoarded wealth of India, Rai Sitanath lets fall a timely word about the much-debated question of Indian *versus* foreign capital. There is, he points out, no real antagonism between the two. It is undeniable that the available capital in India is small, and it would certainly be to the best interests of the country to have the use of foreign capital. At the same time, he very properly insists, it is necessary to take care that we pay only the interest on the capital borrowed, and do not, except under special circumstances, allow the profits to leave the country. Rai Sitanath Roy's observations on the necessity of efficient organisation, in which are summed up the chief characteristics of modern industry and the key to its success, merit careful consideration, and especially his plea for the incorporation of a degree of commerce, with the required facilities for commercial education, in every Indian University, following the fine example set by the University of Bombay.

Notes of the Day.

Australia's Tribute.

The telegram which his Excellency the Viceroy has received from the Governor-General of Australia has a ring of genuine cordiality which absolutely differentiates it from this class of conventional communications. Australia's New Year greeting to India is indeed a heartening and cheering message. One of the surest promises and guarantees of the future of the British Empire is to be found in its underlying spirit. We welcome and reciprocate the greeting with unfeigned pleasure. "The Commonwealth of Australia," says the Governor-General, "fully appreciate the splendid work which your Government has done, and have been filled with admiration of the feats performed by your forces." The Viceroy has rightly interpreted the feelings of all India when in his reply he assures Australia that its inspiring message and good wishes are heartily reciprocated here, and that "this warm tribute from Australia will be deeply appreciated throughout the land." It is on this kind of generous and understanding spirit that the future foundations of the British Empire will rest.

The Fury of Reaction.

The feverish anxiety of the German public to learn whether the German peace overtures would be favourably received during the time intervening between the Chancellor's first announcement and the publication of the Allies' reply accounts for the unbridled outburst of "bloodcurdling threats" which has followed. We are all prepared to admit that Germany is very terrible and that she is morally capable of all the savagery of which she may find herself physically capable. But the attempt to intimidate the Allies by threats of what will happen in the Spring and the woe that will fall upon the heads of the states who have to answer for further bloodshed can only provoke a smile. However, they are at least amusing; they do not evoke the feelings of disgust produced by the crocodile tears which the German press sheds "for the sake of neutrals who are suffering from the war."

Mr. Jinnah's Election.

The Government of India have done Mr. Jinnah the justice of announcing that the report of the officer appointed to enquire into his election to the Imperial Council fully exonerated him from the charges brought against him and that there was no ground for any imputation with regard to the propriety of his conduct. That is satisfactory so far as it goes. But it must be pointed out that the inquiry was held in public and that matters of great public interest were brought out in the enquiry besides those affecting directly the propriety of Mr. Jinnah's conduct of his election. To describe the presiding officer's Report as confidential is therefore rather absurd. To hold an enquiry of this sort in public and then to withhold the judgment of the presiding officer is, we think, an unheard-of procedure. That the Government of India have realised the unfairness of it in the case of the individual against whom grave and, as it proved, unfounded charges were brought is apparent and they have made ample amends as far as Mr. Jinnah is concerned. But the public are entitled to know on whom, and to what extent, the responsibility lies for the making of these unfounded charges, and how far in the opinion of the presiding officer the parties concerned had any justification for bringing them into court.

Mrs. Grundy in Rangoon.

The Burma Government have just appointed a committee of censorship to supervise the films exhibited in Rangoon. The committee is to consist of "as many official and non-official members as will suffice to provide a sub-committee to deal with each bioscope, each sub-committee consisting of one official and two non-official members." In all there will be six official and twelve non-official members of the committee, the latter being nominated by the Rangoon Vigilance Society, the Burma Education Syndicate and the Rangoon Municipal Committee. The reason for subjecting Rangoon cinemas to such a formidable censorship, according to the local Government, is that it is impossible for the Commissioner of Police, who has hitherto been the sole film censor, to scrutinize adequately the films exhibited. No sensible person believes in the necessity or efficacy of a censorship of cinema films. Generally it does more harm than good. But if there is to be a censorship at all it must be either solely in the hands of a responsible official or some elective body directly responsible to and dismissible by the public. That we should have our morals entrusted to the care of and our pleasures controlled by heterogenous committees drawn from self-appointed "vigilance" societies and education syndicates is intolerable.

Apotheosis of War.

A new war poet, who threatens to become a very dazzling luminary in the firmament of German literature, has appeared in the person of Baron Joachim von der Goltz, a nephew of the late field-marshal. He has just published a book of war sonnets, to which the democratic "Frankfurter Zeitung" pays tribute in the following resonant words:—

> These sonnets have been created in a spirit of unconditional devotion to the war. Not to war against anything in particular does this noble German give utterance. No, that task he leaves to the noisy patriots of cultivation. His heart goes out to war for its own sake, with soul and body he is the poet of war. The reason is that he believes he can fulfill his destiny in this existence, and exercise his powers by devotion to war, with far greater strength than were they trammelled within the folds of an enervating citizenship.

A Specimen of War Poetry.

Unfortunately the "Frankfurter" gives only a scanty specimen of the Baron's creations, but it is interesting to note this passage which has evoked the democratic journal's rather hyperbolic encomiums. Translated, it runs as follows:—

> "O Destiny, thou canst continue thy cruel rule, but thou canst never never destroy my courage. I am a German man, and have no fear. I will fold my hard hands round my rifle. I will wield it with my battle-crooked hands until either the enemy's forehead or the rifle's stock is smashed."

Let us hope, for the sake of good poetry, that his own head may get smashed first!

A Sanskrit Maxim.

The "Amrita Bazaar Patrica" never wants for a proverb or an anecdote to apply to the topic of the moment. Discussing the proposal to place India under the Government not only of the United Kingdom but of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, it asks whether Mr. Curtis has ever come across that beautiful Sanskrit maxim,—which we should say is exceedingly unlikely,—"which says that one can bear the heat of the sun but not the sand heated by its borrowed rays!"

GERMAN PEACE DREAM OVER.

HUN FURY AT ALLIES' REPLY.

PEACE DREAM OVER.

GERMAN COMMENTS ON ALLIES' REPLY.

BLOODCURDLING THREATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 3.

"The peace dream is over for the present" is the keynote of the German press comment on the Allies' reply.

The papers complain of the Allies' "brutal rejection of Germany's efforts towards peace" and then make bloodcurdling threats as to what will happen in the Spring.

The "Lokalanzeiger," the organ of the German Foreign Office, says the shallowness, levity and mendacity of the Allies contrast so strongly with what must follow that it is difficult to explain how ten serious men were able to sign such a document unblushingly.

The reactionary "Taeglische Rundschau" goes further and says "Woe to the heads of States who have to answer for useless bloodshed."

GERMANY'S DOOM SEALED.

U. S. PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 2.
Recd. 6 p.m., Jan. 3.

Impartial newspapers praise generally the Entente's reply as straightforward and lucid.

The "Herald" opines that its positiveness and reflection will prove a step towards peace by revealing the truth to the German people, marking the beginning of the end of Prussianism.

The "Tribune" says the answer definitely ends the attempted intervention of the United States.

The "Times" thinks that the door is left open for peace and anticipates fresh German bid for peace shortly in view of her threatened exhaustion.

The "Washington Post" says the reply seals the doom of Germany but before yielding she will fight desperately in new directions and the neutrals will almost certainly be involved in the struggle.

REPLY TO WILSON'S PEACE NOTE.

TO BE PRESENTED SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 3.

Reuter learns that the Allied reply to Dr. Wilson has been drafted and will probably be presented in few days.

It is not expected that the Netherlands will associate itself with the United States while attempts to secure the co-operation of South America have not met with much success. Certainly Argentine and Brazil and several smaller states will not take action.

GERMAN DANGER TO NEUTRALS.

LORD FRENCH'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Jan. 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 3.

Lord French interviewed by the correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News" opined that there was the danger of Germany over-running the small neutral countries adjacent to her.

He estimated the direct cost to the Allies of feeding Belgium at twenty-two millions sterling and the indirect cost was far greater. Germany had robbed Belgium of 125 millions. He pointed out that strictly the military interests of the Allies would have been best served by a blockade of Belgium which, moreover, the Hague Convention would have permitted.

BELGIAN GRATITUDE TO AMERICA.

KING'S APPRECIATION OF GENEROUS ASSISTANCE AND SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Jan. 3.

The King of Belgium has cabled to President Wilson expressing Belgian gratitude to America for the latter's generous assistance and sympathy, and hoping that America will always remain a strong protector of Belgium.

CONSTANTINE'S WANING AUTHORITY.

PSARA AND IMBROS DECLARE INDEPENDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 3.

Reuter is informed that the islands of Psara and Imbros have thrown off the allegiance to Constantine.

ALLIES' SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR.

750 AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS IN 1916.

767 MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Jan. 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 3.

The Allies during 1916 carried out 750 aerial bombardments of which the French were responsible for 250 and the British for 180.

From Salonika 174 bombardments were effected.

The French brought down 450 aeroplanes and 40 balloons and the British 250 aeroplanes and 27 balloons.

RAIDING SEASON IN WEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Jan. 3.

A British communiqué says a small hostile patrol reached our trenches eastward of Vermelles but was driven back losing half its number.

We ejected a portion of a strong patrol entering the trenches northward of Ypres. Their losses were heavy.

ARTILLERY DUEL BETWEEN HARDAUMONT AND BEZONVAUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Jan. 3.

A French communiqué says there was a somewhat lively artillery duel between Hardaumont and Bezonvaux, and intermittent cannonade elsewhere.

MENTIONED IN SOMME DESPATCH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 3.

In a "Gazette" of 72 pages, Field-Marshal Haig mentions a large number of officers and men for distinguished and gallant service and devotion to duty.

They include many Indian Army officers and notably Lieut.-Generals Sir W. Birdwood and C. W. Jacob, Major-Generals G. de S. Barrow, Sir H. W. Cox, H. Hudson, H. J. Macandrew, J. S. Shea and W. G. Walker.

HEAVY SHELLING ON WHOLE ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY AMMUNITION STORE EXPLODED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 3.

An Italian communiqué says replying to the enemy's artillery we heavily shelled the trenches and the lines of communications on the whole front.

We exploded an artillery ammunition store near Castagnavizza.

The enemy persistently shelled Gorizia, causing material damage only.

IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

MR. WALTER LONG TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Jan. 3.

It is understood that Mr. Walter Long, Secretary for the Colonies will attend the Imperial and Colonial Premiers' Conference.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF AIR BOARD

BARON COWDRAY TO RECEIVE NO SALARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Jan. 3.

It is officially announced that Baron Cowdray stipulates that he shall receive no salary in accepting the Chairmanship of the Air Board.

MOLDAVIAN FRONT.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE DISPERSED.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESS ON KAZINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 3.

A wireless Russian communiqué says the enemy groups advancing after fierce rifle and machine-gun fire south-west of Brody were driven back.

The enemy offensive on the Moldavian frontier was dispersed. All the enemy attacks north and south of the Oituz valley were repulsed.

A Roumanian counter-attack regained the positions on the river Kazina. In spite of continuous fierce attacks our Dobrudja detachments withdrew to new positions.

THE NOTORIOUS RASPUTIN.

DEAD BODY FOUND ON THE NEVA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 3.

The body of the notorious monk Rasputin has been found on the bank of the Neva.

NEW YEAR MILITARY HONOURS.

THREE SEPARATE LISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, January 1st—The New Year military honours list consists of three sections. The first appears to-day, the second will appear to-morrow and the third on the 25th January. Sir Douglas Haig's promotion to be Field-Marshal is welcomed as a fitting reward for having fought the greatest battle in our history. Generals Rawlinson, Gough and Kiggell were jointly responsible for the battle plans under Marshal Haig. General Kiggell as Marshal Haig's Chief of Staff, worked out the strategic movements. The Staff work and co-ordination were far in advance of anything previously recorded, hence the new honours for Generals already knighted including Generals Kiggell, Gough, Pulteney, Snow, Morland and Clayton.

The Cavalry Generals are specially honoured. DeLisle, Kacanagh, Briggs, Lawrence and Babington are being knighted and Greenly, Bridge, Campbell and Dallas promoted. All did well with dismounted troops.

The leading Indian Army honour is the C.B. for Lieutenant-General Claude Jacob, who was the Chief of Staff to General Anderson of the Meerut Division and was mentioned at Neuve Chapelle as well as afterwards; Surgeon-Generals Whitehead, and Ford and Colonel Holt, also knighted, are well-known in India for medical organisation. Brigadier-General Isacke, now at the Indian Army Headquarters, is promoed Brevet-Colonel, also Brigadier-Generals Gregory, Peck and Vaughan of the Indian Army. To-morrow's list will contain Military Cross awards and medals for the rank and file of the British and Indian Armies.

INSTITUTION OF A NEW IMPERIAL ORDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 6 p.m., Jan. 3.

The "Daily Express" foreshadows the institution of a New Imperial order in the next Honours List.

INVERNESS SHIRE BYE-ELECTION.

MR. MORRISON ELECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Jan. 3.

Mr. Morrison, Solicitor-General for Scotland, has been elected for Invernessshire in succession to Sir John Dewar, who has received a Barony.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 3.

The following steamers have been sunk:—Apsley Hall (British), Tuskar (Russian), Flora, Edda and Eva (Norwegian), Demetrios-Inglessis (Greek), and two sailing ships.

"ROUMANIA'S MISFORTUNES."

FRANK ANSWER TO UNFOUNDED SUGGESTION.

ENTENTE'S WARNING DISREGARDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London Jan. 1:—The "Globe" publishes a frank answer to the unfounded suggestion that Roumania's misfortunes reflect on the Allies generally. The "Globe" asserts that the moment chosen for Roumanian intervention was selected contrary to the Entente's advice. Even so all might have been well, had Roumania resisted the temptation to invade Transylania, but convinced that Bulgaria would not fight against her she disregarded the Entente's warning of the dangers she was incurring.

AUSTRALIA AND INDIA.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Governor-General of Australia:—

"Government and people of the Commonwealth of Australia send you cordial New Year's greetings. They fully appreciate the splendid work which your Government has done, and have been filled with admiration of the feats performed by your forces. It is trusted the year 1917 will see the combined efforts of the Dominions and Allied nations crowned with complete victory and lasting peace."

H. E. the Viceroy replied as follows:—

"On behalf of India I thank you warmly for your inspiring message and good wishes which India heartily reciprocates. Princes and people of India have shown themselves eager to share in the Empire's sacrifices, and this warm tribute from Australia will be deeply appreciated throughout the land."

PROPOSED ALL-INDIA WRESTLING TOURNAMENT.

TO BE HELD IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

It is proposed to hold an All-India wrestling tournament in Calcutta on the maidan in the middle of this month. Some renowned wrestlers will assemble from all parts of India to take part in the tournament. Travelling and other expenses will be borne by the Nawab of Murshidabad. Cash prizes will be given. Thirty per cent. of the proceeds will be given to Lady Carmichael Fund. A representative committee of Indians and Europeans has been formed including the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan as president, the Maharajas of Natore, Cossimbazar, Nashipore, Nadia, Raja Hrishikesh Laha, Prince Victor Narayan, the Hon. Sir Francis Stewart, Brigadier General R. G. Strange, Mr. J. Shihobu, Mr. E. H. Bray, Hon. S. W. Goode and the Hon. Sir R. N. Mookerjee. Fixtures have been arranged between Gama (Sr.) and Hasan Bux and between Kallu and Rajab. A match of Jiu-Jitsu versus Indian wrestling is also being arranged for.

WAR FETE AT BHAVNAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 3.

Her Highness Maharani Shri Nandkunwerba being impressed with the successful working of the Lucky Bag at Bombay, desired to have a similar movement in Bhavnagar. A committee was accordingly formed of some of the leading citizens and officers of Bhavnagar for that purpose. The Committee had only a short time at their disposal for the necessary arrangements, but they were successful in their efforts. Her Highness formally opened the Fete on the evening of the 28th December, when the Committee presented a report of their work to her Highness, who made a suitable reply. The Fete remained open for four days. The proceeds will be handed over to her Highness the Maharani Saheb for disposal for war relief.

The death occurred of Colonel D. F. Stevenson suddenly yesterday afternoon at Ootacamund while engaged in a game of badmington at General Corker's "At Home."

HOME PRODUCTION OF FOOD.

SCHEME FOR INCREASE.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 6 p.m., Jan. 3.

Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, has appointed an Advisory Committee of ten farmers and agricultural experts to assist in a scheme for increasing the Home production of food.

Agricultural War Committees will be established in the English counties and a joint conference will shortly be held in London.

MAHOMEDAN ELECTION INQUIRY.

MR. PERCIVAL'S REPORT NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 3.

The result of the inquiry directed by the Governor-General in Council into the election of the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah to the Imperial Legislative Council, has already been notified and he has been declared duly elected.

The report of the inquiring officer is a confidential document and cannot therefore be published, but the Government of India were satisfied that there was no ground for any imputation with regard to the propriety of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah's conduct in connection with his election and that he was fully exonerated from the charges brought against him.

(Continued from page 6.)

quality in as stubborn and determined a piece of work as has been seen in all the Somme fighting when they cleaned out Mametz Wood.

All these things have been told before. Each makes, as it were, a gallant patch of colour in the splendid tapestry of this battle and as a background to them all, between and around them, vying with them in brilliance and fusing all into one glorious whole, has been the behaviour of the staunch English regiments. You know already why it is impossible to mention each regiment in detail; and once before, in trying to celebrate them adequately, I have almost called the roll of the English counties. From north to south and west to east—Northumberland and Devon, Gloucester and Norfolk—they have alike done magnificently. He who belongs to one of the London divisions can say so with pride; and all the Army knows—and the Germans probably know too—what the Midlanders, both North and South, have done. As one looks back certain names associated with particular incidents flash out upon the memory; the names of Manchesters and Middlesex and Liverpools and Worcestershires; Staffords and Wiltshires and men of Surrey, Kent and Sussex; Hampshires, Berkshires, Derbyshires and Dorsets. Men from the Yorkshire moors, and dales men of the Cornish coast, men of the fens and farms of Lincoln and Cambridge, millhands and miners and clerks, townsfolk or country dwellers, Lancashire lads, men of the hills or the plains, riflemen or fusiliers, artillery and infantry and airmen and engineers, transport and signals, stretcher-bearers, doctors and chaplains—it is an amazing Army.

How proudly I have heard officers speak of their men and how proudly men of their officers! I believe that I have heard no man brag of his deeds, and 20 laughed them away as "all tommyrot" when comrades spoke them—such tommyrot as has afterwards formed the substance of the brief official record for a Victoria Cross, the awarding of a Military Cross, a D.S.O., or D.C.M. I have heard a neutral visitor complain—but complaining in a spirit of the utmost admiration—that he had been with the British Armies for some three weeks and had never heard a word of command; and this is true. It is the incomprehensible thing about this Army of ours that it seems to do its business automatically, each man in his place and competent to fill it sure of himself and going about his job as if he had done it all his life, whatever that job be some fatigue work in the rear or going in cheerful silence to what is probable death.

The Army is under no illusions yet as to Germany's power being broken. But it knows quite well that it is a better Army than Germany can put into the field. Each man knows that he was no better than his fellows when at home and he has learned that the German is not a good as he. It is only a question of men enough—men and guns—and we can assuredly grind the German defence to dust.

FIVE MONTHS ON THE SOMME.

"50 BATTLES AND 50 VICTORIES."

AN APPRECIATION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

"The Times" special correspondent at British Headquarters in France, writing on Nov. 28, says:—

November, the fifth month of the Battle of the Somme, draws to an end in fog and drizzling rain. Occassional half-days of thin sunshine have been followed by a white frost at night, the frost being succeeded quickly by a thaw which has added to the moisture of the ground; and the whole battle area is now a drab expanse of slime and mud and pools of standing water, horrid with all the *débris* of battle. For two months the earth has grown steadily more waterlogged, with never an interval of more than three or four fine days at a time; and yet I am not sure that history will not regard the achievement of these last two months as the most glorious of all the battle.

At the beginning of November—as grey and sodden a month as November can be—the Germans openly boasted that our offensive had finallly spent itself and had become embedded in the mud. Our answer was the amzing triumph of the Ancre, with the taking of 7,000 prisoners to sweeten the cup of Beaumont-Hamel, Beaucourt, and St. Pierre Divion. So five months of continuous success was capped by what future critics may pronounce the most brilliant victory of all the battle.

"The Battle," one must call it so, because the whole of the five months' fighting on the Somme, with whatever is yet to come, including the successes of the French upon our right, are all one military operation. Yet measured by the standards of past wars, it has been not one battle, but 50 battles and 50 victories.

ALLIES' 80,000 PRISONERS.

Germany has recently put forward "estimates" of the British and French losses, and I am able to state with positiveness that the total British and French losses together do not amount to the figure which is given for the British Army alone. It might or might not be to their credit if it was true that they had lost fewer men than we and still their armies had given ground. But it is not true. And they have lost over 80,000 prisoners—more than the fighting strength of nine of their divisions. Do nine whole divisions surrender—whether piecemeal or *en masse*—in one continuous action in any circumstances other than those of defeat?

Not only have they suffered local defeat, but twice, at least, we know—once in mid-July and once towards the end of September—that their whole military machine was perilously near to breaking down. We never expected here, or sought, to break it down. It was not with that end that this battle was fought. But we have learned beyond a peradventure in the course of it that broken it can be. And never has victory been more economical for us and more costly to the enemy than in this last month of November, when, with comparatively light loss ourselves, we—the British alone—have taken one of those nine divisions prisoner and have put out of action the equivalent of four more.

To us now, looking backward over the course of the battle so far, it is impossible to say which of the greater victories will in the retrospect of time stand out as the most glorious—the first shattering of the lines on July 1; the extraordinary brilliance of the whole attack—in conception and execution—of July 14; the two great pushes in September—that of the 15th, which gave us Flers, Courcelette, and Martinpuich, or that of the 21st when we took Gueudecourt, Lesboeufs, and Morval and made the fall of Combles inevitable; that independent action at the same time which capped the long period of stern fighting with the capture of Thiepval; or this last triumph which has set us astride of the valley of the Ancre and yielded Beaumont-Hamel, with its almost legendary strength, into our hands.

The Army heretofore has talked of July 14 as having been the most brilliant of all the brilliant days. I am not sure that historians of the war will not give precedence to the capture of Beaumont-Hamel. What is at least certain and most comforting is that, so far from our offensive having weakened or spent itself, we have been able, in spite of mud and frost, to win in this month of November one of the greatest successes, whether in the tactical importance of the ground won or in the losses inflicted on the enemy, that have been won by any arms in all the course of the war.

ARMY'S GLORIOUS RECORD.

One hesitates again to drive the subject home, yet always one doubts whether those at a distance understand how really fine our troops have proved themselves—troops of every grade and in every class of work. I have recently surveyed the record of the Oversea troops on the Somme, and nothing could be finer. The splendid devotion of the Newfoundlanders on July 1, the epic of the South Africans in Delville Wood, the dash and determination of the Australians at and beyond Pozieres, the brilliance of the Canadian attack on Courcelette, the extraordinarily successful fighting of the New Zealanders around Flers—each of these is among the finest chapters in the story of the war.

You know also what the Scotsmen have done at Longueval, at Beaumont-Hamel, and at many other critical places in the line. No fighting has been more brilliant than that of the Irish troops at Guillemont, no heroism finer than that of the Ulster men upon the Ancre on the first day of the battle. The Welshmen showed their

(Continued in Column 5.)

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

NEW CRY FOR TARIFF REFORM.

MR. J. M. ROBERTSON ON GERMAN COMPETITION.

A debate on trade after the war took place at the Manchester Reform Club on December 4th. Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., in opening the discussion, said the subject covered a variety of issues, including the rejuvenation of trade methods in their country, the introduction of new institutions such as trade banks, special provision for key industries, and fiscal policy. With regard to trade banks, he hoped there would be no resort to banking on German lines, for in recent years German banking had been increasingly unsound. He had no objection to special provision being made for industries vital for military reasons so long as that provision took the form of a State subsidy, but no one had shown yet why such industries as that of chemical dyes should be established by means of a tariff. It was really Tariff Reform that was being advocated now under a variety of names all tinted with some suggestion of patriotism.

PROHIBITION OR A TARIFF.

A common expression nowadays, Mr. Robertson proceeded, was that it would be intolerable to trade with Germany after the war as they used to do. The word intolerable was used as though involving an element of moral pollution, but he had heard no word of dissent yet in the country from the proposal to demand from Germany ton for ton or ship for ship in respect of the merchant vessels the Germans had sunk. If the demand to have nothing to do with German trade was sincere it was obvious that the fiscal policy should be one of prohibition, and this would simply amount to a refusal to accept any indemnity from Germany. Instead of closing Allied countries against German goods immediately after the war, the British should make it their business to take such goods. Germany had been the greatest of all single markets for Russia in the past, and it was inconceivable that Russia would refuse to sell her rye to Germany at the end of the war and to take German goods in exchange. The proposal to put an export duty on palm kernels had already made pro-Germans of the population of certain parts of the Crown colonies on the west coast of Africa.

A tariff of three or four grades had been proposed by some patriotic tariffists of today under which the oversea dominions would come in at the lowest rate, our Allies at the second, neutral countries at the third, and enemies last of all. Such a tariff for the revival of British agriculture must involve wool and leather as well as cereals. If they put Russia, which had no colonies to complicate her problem, at a disadvantage in such matters, was it likely that Russia would make very stringent terms with such a good customer as Germany? If the British got on bad terms with neutrals through a new Protective policy Germany would at once offer better terms to those neutrals.

GERMANY AND FREE TRADE.

It was not inconceivable, Mr. Robertson added, that Germany would adopt Free Trade after the war. As soon as war was declared Germany took off her import duties on food. When the war ended, Germany would be hungrier than she was now, and would find it extremely difficult to reimpose those duties. It was the agitation against food taxes which, more than anything else, secured the Socialists in Germany so many millions of votes at the last election. Moreover, economists of eminence in Germany had been discussing the expediency of a resort to a policy of Free Trade. If the German Junkers could not get the food duties reimposed they would demand that the duties on other articles should be taken off; and if this were done at a time when the British resorted to a tariff policy there would be such a collapse in British trade as nobody had even predicted. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John Hamer, continuing the discussion, expressed the view that free and unrestricted imports immediately after the war were doomed by the present temper of the country, and that for the time being they should be prepared to listen to any argument for a scheme by which the extremes involved in the Free Trade position and the impossibilities of the Tariff Reform position could be avoided. Free Trade involved bona fides between nations. Germany had shown that she had motives and interests which were not bona fide, and had taken advantage of unrestricted access to our markets to carry on political propaganda. A plan might be evolved whereby German and Austrian goods might be refused entrance into the country for a definite time after the conclusion of peace.

Soldiers at the front in France now enjoy performances of a traveling theatrical company, financed by a group of philanthropic French people. The entire paraphernalia necessary for these performances is packed in three big wagons, which travel from point to point along the lines in France. The plays are given under a canvas roof and across the front of the stage are the words "Theatre of the Front." The scenery is limited to two sets, one an interior and the other a rural scene.

THE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

SUGGESTION FOR OPENING SCHOOLS OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The Indian Industrial Commission resumed its sitting this morning. Mr. A. C. Carr, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, was the first witness examined. In the course of his evidence, he said most of the large railways in India had systems of apprenticeship for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians, but owing to the continued expansion of railways, mining and other industries requiring trained mechanics, the demand latterly had exceeded the supply from the source of apprenticeship. As a rule, lads trained exclusively in a technical college or an industrial school were never competent to supervise and carry out practical operations required in workshops. A larger portion of skilled mechanical labour was recruited from the Indian agricultural class who, as a rule, were illiterate but many of this class inspite of that handicap developed into first class workmen. Additional facilities for training apprentices in Indian railway workshops would involve extra expenditure which might be met by diverting some of the funds at present allotted to the Education Department. Considering the unlimited supplies of raw material in India the possibilities in the mechanicle and electrical engineering industry were great.

Questioned by Sir R. N. Mukherjee witness said the reason why Indians did not go up to the top were that, they never began at the bottom. No question of prejudice against Indians had arisen yet.

In answer to another question he said the railway companies would co-operate with Government in any scheme of starting industrial schools.

Replying Sir Thomas Holland, he said, he did not propose to establish any higher grade college, at Kharagpur but his idea was to start industrial schools to teach Applied Science in places like Kharagpur, Kanchrapara and Jamalpur.

In answer to Mr. Low he said, carriage building was a very important industry in India. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway had spent about ten lakhs of rupees every year in building coaches. There was great difficulty in finding out trained men to supervise work in carriage building. He explained to Mr. Low that a scheme which he had worked out for enlisting educated Indian lads as apprentices in coach-building workshops was working out successfully. There were about twenty now working. When he drew up the scheme he paid special attention to their prospects.

To the President, he said, their prospects were much better than those in the clerical line.

Mr. L. Gould, General Manager, Kumardhubi Fireclay and Silica Works said elementary education was very necessary for the improvement of native labour. Government could give assistance by providing a central laboratory with complete appliances for analytical and physical research and testing of raw materials. In his opinion Government financial aid was not required in the brick, tile and pottery trade.

WORKING OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

Mr. J. M. Mitra, Registrar, Co-operative Societies Bengal, said the co-operative movement was likely to play an important part in the investment of capital in industrial undertakings. He suggested that a more elastic Act than the Indian Companies Act should be framed to encourage the formation of joint stock enterprises and also to provide for an adequate. Government control over such concerns. The Director of Industries should be empowered to register joint stock concerns under the Act

In reply to the President he said the existing Indian Companies Act was unsatisfactory, so far as industries financied by the savings of middle class men were concerned.

To Sir R. N. Mukherjee he said the modification of the Indian Companies Act would be welcomed by the moffussil people but probably not by the people of Calcutta.

Mr. Low:—In what way the existing Companies Act is unsuitable for smaller industries?

Mr. Mitra.—It is not elastic enough.

Owing to the Viceregal Garden Party at Barrackpore this evening, no witness was examined in the afternoon and the Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

ALLAHABAD BRIBERY CASE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A VAKIL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

The case of Munshi Benode Behari, Vakil, High Court, who was alleged to have acted as an intermediary in taking of bribes paid to his uncle M. Gokul Prasad, Subordinate Judge, since dismissed, came up this morning for orders at the Allahabad High Court.

With reference to the legal point whether Gokul Prasad and Benode Behari could be competent witnesses in the enquiry before the Commissioners, the Chief Justice said they could not agree with the Punjab ruling cited. An enquiry into the conduct of a public servant was not a criminal proceeding and it was an absurd proposition to say Gokul Prasad or any other witness could not have been examined as witnesses for the defence. His Lordship found it extremely difficult to understand how the defence counsel thought it the duty of the prosecution to call Benode Behari as a witness considering the charges against him were so specific.

Mr. Wallach, for the vakil, informed the Court that his client was anxious that the charges against him should be reheard so that he could get an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses. The Chief Justice ordered a Bench to be constituted to hear the case and enquire into the charges against the vakil.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT BARODA.

LIEUT-COL. IMPEY ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Jan. 2.

The Baroda Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was opened this evening by Lieut.-Colonel L. Impey, C.I.E., Resident, Baroda, before a large and distinguished gathering, including his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar and the princes.

In requesting Colonel Impey to open the exhibition, Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, read an interesting address.

His Highness the Maharaja said that Colonel Impey was a warm, kind and true friend of the State and no one could be more pleased than his Highness to see Colonel Impey performing the opening ceremony of the exhibition.

Colonel Impey in declaring the exhibition open, observed that exhibitions for the improvement of manufactures were first started by the French in the 18th century, and were encouraged by the great Napoleon, who with his genius quickly recognised their value for the exchange of ideas and as an advertisement of the wares of a country. His example was followed in other States, but these exhibitions were strictly close preserves for national manufactures and it was not until the year 1851 that the first international exhibition was held in England, and was then fondly imagined to be the harbinger of universal peace since then, exhibitions on similar lines have taken place all over the world. Thanks to his Highness' enterprise the movement spread to the Baroda State and though this industrial and agricultural exhibition was on a modest scale, Colonel Impey trusted that in time and under his Highness' fostering hand, it may develop into a fixture that will be visited by traders from all parts of India.

The Indian farmer, said Colonel Impey, had perhaps little to learn as regards the immediate management of his land, but his knowledge too often consists of isolated facts handed down to him from his ancestors. This knowledge requires extension and consolidation. It has been finely said that the earth does not rebel against authority. It never gives back but with usury what it receives. Still its percentage of return can be largely augmented. A knowledge of what the food of plants consists and the various influences that affect their growth will, if properly applied, largely increase the productiveness of a soil. In India the cultivator is too often dependent on only one form of manure. No one who has travelled in the country can have helped noticing with regret and sometimes with annoyance, the piles of bones collected for export at small stations. The removal of one of the most potent of fertilisers from this country must be a serious loss to its agriculture and the eradication of the prejudice against its use will be a great boon to husbandry. In this exhibition the cultivator may learn the use of new manures, may study new machinery for ploughing his land, or for watering his crops, may profit by inspecting new varieties of crops, and may be taught to exercise more discrimination in the selection of seed grains.

In turning to the Industrial Sections they would no doubt find, mingled with the indigenous products of Gujarat, the more sophisticated manufactures of the West. Under the remorseless pressure of economics the handloom is giving place to the mill, but if a further increase in the wealth of this country is desired more attention must be paid to the development of manufactures in which modern machinery plays so large a part. Manufacture is the offspring of agriculture and India devoted through long ages to agriculture, is rich in natural products. Who can help sympathising with its citizens who wish to work up these products themselves instead of exporting them in the raw state to other countries from whence the finished article is returned. Colonel Impey continued:—"I heard the other day of a technical student who was seen standing idle by his work, and when questioned what difficulty he experienced, replied 'I am waiting for a cooly to bring me a spanner.' Those students who take up industrial occupations should remember that no portion of that business is beneath their dignity and that to qualify for success, they must be thoroughly conversant with the most menial details of it. It is necesary to serve before you can command."

The exhibition, which Colonel Impey then declared open, covers over ten acres of ground, is beautifully laid out, tastefully decorated and exquisitely illuminated. It is divided into five sections—Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest Products, Industries and Education.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN CALCUTTA.

HOW A BROKER WAS DUPED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

A sensational story of highway robbery has been reported to the police. It is said that on the evening of the 18th December last, Bama Churn Mullik, a metal broker, was approached in his office by a Bengali who told him that a person wanted to sell promissory notes worth Rs. 8,000 for Rs. 4,000. Mullik agreed and taking the money accompanied the man to a pleader's house, where it was said the notes would be sold. On the way three youths armed with revolvers confronted Mullik and called upon him to hand over the money. Being quite helpless he handed over the Rs. 4,000 in currency notes. The dacoits warning him not to inform the police hurried away. Last week the police arrested a young Bengali on suspicion.

LORD CURZON ON TRENCH LITERATURE.

A DISCLOSURE ABOUT VERDUN.

Lord Curzon presided on November 30, at a meeting at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, when Mr. Edmund Gosse delivered an address on "The Relations of French and English Literature after the War." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Press Contributors' Emergency Fund, which was founded in 1914 to meet the needs of journalists and writers for the Press who have suffered owing to the war. Over 400 applications have been made to the fund, and assistance has been rendered in a variety of ways.

Mr. Gosse said that before the war Germany claimed to have intellectual supremacy, and what he wished to say on that point was that if they thought they had all the intelligence in the world let them keep it to themselves. He had worshiped his Goethe and Heine, but he now wished he might never open a volume of either of them again. They must see to it that English and French writers remained true to their respective national characteristics.

The great difficulty with which they were met was in trying to realize what the intellectual relations, arising from the unparalleled conditions of the case, would be after the war. When the strain of resistance was removed and the reign of peace recommenced, the two Western Powers would be found much more intimately related than before, and it was then that the intellectual classes in England should give close consideration to qualities which owed their peculiar character to French taste. Nowhere else in European society or literature was life conducted with so light a touch as in France, and it should be the province of France to teach us to purify literature from its elements of disorder.

The Chairman remarked that if the war had taught them one thing more clearly convincing than another it was that the literature and art of peoples were the true expressions of their character and psychology. The nation that produced a corrupt and debased literature was itself debased and corrupt. The Germans had for years been preaching the doctrine and the cult of militarism, and infusing the virus of organized brutality into the minds of the German people. Books which preached the doctrine of brute force, material arrogance, and world-wide dominion, were circulated and read by hundreds of thousands of people in Germany. All this had gone on for years, and then suddenly war broke out, and we found the revelation of this spirit in the acts and conduct of the people. In a moment what the sculpture, the literature, and the art of the people had been, so they were on the battlefield. We now knew there was no crime so black, no atrocity so revolting, no abomination so foul that it was not perpetrated by the German people, and perpetrated with pride and self-glorification.

Referring to the literature of the war, Lord Curzon said he belived that in England alone 2,000 or 3,000 books had been issued dealing with the war, and that in France the productivity had been almost equally great. The literature was quite unlike that of any previous war. He did not say that any great classic had been produced; that was more likely to come later on; but the books that had been produced were of a most remarkable character, and many of them deserved a permanent place in literature. Why was this? It was due to two causes. In the first place soldiers fighting in the Allied armies represented every class and every type of education. The soldiers now were the people and there were serving in the trenches men of letters side by side with men from the plough, both brought face to face with the great elemental forces of human tragedy and suffering. He believed the literary productions of this war would be one of its greatest monuments.

In speaking about the performances of France it was difficult not to allude to their supreme achievement at Verdun. He remembered last summer General Joffre, when he was in London in July, told him in confidence—which he was now in a position to reveal—that he did not think Verdun could hold out more than three weeks. Not only did they hold out, but they threw back the enemy of France. From that moment France gained the right to call herself immortal, for in six or seven months she became part of the spiritual endowment of cultured mankind.

What we wanted, added Lord Curzon, was closer co-operation and a greater mutual comprehension. Students who came from the United States to Europe to be educated at the universities should be induced not to look at the universities beyond the Rhine, but at those on this side. As Chancellor of Oxford University he desired to say that the authorities there were now devoting themselves to new classes which it was hoped would attract foreign students.

HER THIRD HUSBAND.

MAN'S WOEFUL STORY TO A LONDON MAGISTRATE.

In very lugubrious tones a middle-aged man in mail week applied to Mr. Biron, at Westminster, to know if he could obtain a separation from his wife, on the ground of 'habitual cruelty.' She knocked him about with anything handy—the poker, a flat iron, or a dish.

Exhibiting a slight scar on the side of his head, which he explained was the result of contact with a pudding basin, he added 'I am her third husband, and I think I've been the best of the three.' (Laughter).

Mr. Biron—How came you to marry such a woman?—Applicant: Well, I was lonely, and I only wish I had remained so. (Much laughter). I thought I should like company, and as she seemed a decent party I married her. It was eight years ago, and for at least six I had 'a most sorrowful time.' (Laughter.)

'For habitual cruelty,' said Mr. Biron, 'a husband cannot get a separation from his wife. A woman can get a separation on that ground—one of many ways women are favoured by the law.'

The man then admitted that the 'last attack' on him was not very recent.

Mr. Biron.—Well, you must wait until the next. Then apply for a summons for assault.

SLAVE RAIDS IN BELGIUM.

ALLIES' APPEAL TO THE WORLD.

The Allies issued the following protest in mail week:—

The Belgian Government have solemnly protested to the civilized world against the slave raids conducted by the German authorities in Belgium.

The Allies of Belgium associate themselves with that protest, and, further desiring to place on record their sense of the debt which they owe to her, unite in making the following declaration:—

When the sudden invasion of Belgium, long prepared by the Central Empires, attained its temporary success, the Allies agreed that the provisioning and maintenance of the Belgian people remaining in the occupied territories was a duty overriding all consideration of immediate military interests. When, therefore, the Belgian Government set on foot the work of relief, and entrusted it to a neutral Commission for relief in Belgium, the Allied Governments pledged themselves to the support of that Commission.

As soon as the financial resources of the Belgian Government were exhausted the Allies provided sums for the continuation of the work. They have furnished the Commission with shipping and all other necessary facilities. Further, they have done their utmost through the neutral Commission to protect Belgian industry from the disastrous consequences of invasion. They have facilitated exports to neutral countries and the transmission of funds to Belgium for wages and for the upkeep of factories. They have repeatedly made offers to the Germans which would have further promoted Belgian industry and trade under the care of the neutral Commision, and would have allowed the importation of raw materials into Belgium. But these offers have met with no reply.

The Allies call this to mind, not as taking credit to themselves but in order to show what has been their consistent policy. They have laboured to protect Belgium so far as possible from the effects of the war, and they have sought no advantage for themselves from this policy, since they have through the Belgian Government, entrusted its execution solely to a neutral Commission which has consistently refrained from assisting either belligerent and has acted solely in the interests of the civil population of Belgium.

The Allies have only stipulated that the Germans should equally draw no advantage from the operations of the Commission; that they should not seize either imported or native supplies and that the distribution of relief should not be used for the purpose of coercing Belgian workmen against their conscience.

These conditions, which the Germans have pledged themselves to obey, have, in the past, been frequently violated; Belgian cattle have been driven out of Belgium to feed the German armies at the front, Belgian workmen have been coerced, and seizures and requisitions of foodstuffs have taken place throughout the occupied territories. The Germans have also seized raw materials, machinery and all the property of Belgian factories essential to the maintenance of the national industry, and have thus deliberately created unemployment and misery.

But these infractions of the German guarantees have in the past been disavowed in many cases by the German Government, and the Allies were content to rely upon the neutral Commission to watch over and enforce the fulfilment of the conditions under which it worked.

Now, however, the situation is changing. The Germans have abandoned all pretence of respecting personal freedom in Belgium. They have deliberately ordered the suspension of pubic relief works supported by the neutral Commission and have openly, in spite of all their professions to the contrary, aimed at creating the unemployment which would furnish them with an excuse for deportations. They have become themselves the "organizers of and co-operators with manhunts," which they solemnly pledged themselves by the Brussels Convention of 1890 to put down in Africa. Further, the machinery of Belgian industry has now been totally destroyed, and the exports from Belgium of foodstuffs essential for the maintenance of the population has again begun on a large scale.

The Allies must therefore warn the world of what is about to take place. As their own situation grows more desperate, the Central Empires intend to tear up every guarantee on which the work of the Relief Commission rests. They intend to cast aside all their promises and to use Belgian foodstuffs and Belgian labour to support their own failing strength. The work of relief which neutrals have built up for two years is about to lose its foundation and is in danger of falling.

The Allies do not intend to change their policy or to desert the oppressed population of Belgium in this most critical moment of the war, but as it will be impossible for the relief work to continue if its basic guarantees are destroyed, they appeal to the civilized world, not on their own behalf, but on that of innocent civilians who cannot protect themselves, to see that this great work of international benevolence and co-operation which has grown up in the midst of war, and for which the Allies have advanced the money, shall not be endangered by treachery or destroyed by violence. But they would remind the world that the German policy which now stands revealed is being carried out not only in Belgium, but in Northern France and in all the occupied territories.

For their part, the Allies pledge themselves not to seek, in the future any more than in the past, any advantage from the operations of this purely neutral Commission.

AN IRISH SETTLEMENT.

LORD LIEUTENANT'S EARNEST APPEAL.

WINNING THE WAR PARAMOUNT.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Lord Wimborne) spoke in Dublin on Nov. 29th on Ireland and the war, and made an earnest appeal for renewed efforts to achieve a political settlement. The occasion was a dinner given in the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, at which the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, were the principal guests.

Replying to the toast of "The Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland," Lord Wimborne said that there were two things we should hold firmly in mind; First, that nothing could compensate us individually or collectively for failure to win the war, and, secondly, that nothing short of the maximum effort of which we were capable could entitle us to expect success. Having alluded to the great, elastic, and, above all, concentrated effort of Germany, he said that we were not making a corresponding sacrifice. Unless we were prepared to subordinate everything to the task and throw every ounce of our weight into the scale, the decisive victory which to-day was yet within our grasp would be whittled down to the national and, indeed, European calamity of an inconclusive peace.

PUTTING THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

This was true generally. How did they in Ireland stand with regard to it? It must be admitted that Ireland was far from having contributed her whole strength to the war. The cause was not industrial conflict; the labour at the munition factories had been continuous and productive. "Our impediment is political. It is to be found in an adherence to rival and conflicting political ideals and to a propensity, conscious or unconscious, to accord precedence to them and to their retention or promotion over the task of winning the war itself." The admonitions from speeches and the press he paraphrased as, on the one hand, "First put Home Rule into operation, and then you will find that the response to the military requirements will not be withheld," and on the other, "First respect the party truce and adhere to the Act of Union, and let Ireland, which enjoys the advantage of the British connection, bear too her common share in the Imperial burden of war."

Both doctrines, said Lord Wimborne, suffer from inversion. "It is putting the cart before the horse. We have two and a half years' experience of German maxims and methods. What sanctity have nationalities, great or small, in her eyes? If we lose the war all goes—nationality, prosperity, Empire itself. In view of this, then, I suggest that the order of our going should be—first, take what steps are necessary to win the war, and let us so mutually accommodate ourselves to the situation as to render that paramount object possible of realisation." The recent negotiations for a settlement indicated to what extent responsible men on both sides were prepared to take risks to devise a solution. Might he say, cease not to strive for such an agreement as would guarantee the development of the full strength of the country?

A PRICELESS OPPORTUNITY.

"I shall not," continued Lord Wimborne, "abandon the belief that divergence will fuse in the crucible of a common danger and a common cause. I do not shirk co-operation, but as things are the solution of the Irish problem can best be effected by Irishmen themselves. I had nothing to do with the late attempt at settlement, and I have no cut-and-dried proposal of my own which I could recommend to your notice as being immediately acceptable to all parties in the country. I will only to-night say that in my judgment any practical settlement between the two parties must proceed upon the simultaneous application of three principles—equal sacrifice, equal political power, and common obligation. One thing, at any rate, is generally admitted. If agreement were reached to-day, it would be the making of Ireland. It is a priceless opportunity. While the young men of both creeds fight shoulder to shoulder, the older men and the women would remain behind to fashion and build up against their triumphant return, and under the co-operation of their patriotism, such a policy, based on broad and statesmanlike lines, as would within the Empire ensure to them and their unborn successors a native land of liberty, amity, prosperity, and renown."

IMPORT OF MOTOR CARS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

With reference to the notification prohibiting the import of motor cars and motor cycles, the Government of India have decided to admit under license motor cars and motor cycles for the purchase of which confirmed bankers' credits have been opened before the date of notification. The lists of such cars and cycles and particulars of credits opened, should be at once filed with the Collector of Customs at the port of entry.

A telegraph notification says:—Telegrams to Siam are liable to serious delay owing to imperfect communication. The Deferred Telegraph Service via Commercial Cable is suspended.

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TWO INTERVIEWS AT ATHENS.

KING CONSTANTINE ON GERMAN "PROMISES."

M. VENIZELOS ON HELLENIC AWAKENING.

In January of last year Count Ferri-Pisani, war correspondent of "La Depeche" (Toulouse), was granted an audience with King Constantine. The interview was not published at the time, but now appears in the "New York Times," and the extracts given below are reprinted from the columns of that paper. The interview, observes the "Manchester Guardian," is remarkable as showing that Constantine, though even then he did not expect an ultimate victory for Germany, yet felt himself bound by some mysterious "promises" not to oppose her.

The interviewer, describing his audience, writes:—

The King was standing, leaning against the fireplace, where, in spite of the sultriness of the day, a big wood fire was burning. He was wearing the brown uniform of a Greek colonel of infantry. With a shivering gesture, he again and again stretched feverish hands toward the blaze. The chamberlain who had conducted me to his presence immediately retired closing the door behind him.

For what seemed a long while I waited, as etiquette demanded, for the King to speak first. His Majesty seemed not to notice my presence. He gazed fixedly on the big picture that decorated the other end of the room; which, by a strange irony, showed Marie Antoinette, the foreign Queen who proved so fatal to her husband's tenure of his crown.

"Ah, here you are," said the King at last, awaking from his reverie. "You came to me for a statement. I will give it with pleasure. You come at the right moment. I wish public opinion in France to be enlightened. You know that the censorship of the Allies has forbidden the publication of interviews granted by me to your colleagues? Nothing whatever of these has been printed in London or Paris, not even their titles! It is incredible! Yet I have done nothing to France or England. The best proof of this is that I do not believe in the final victory of Germany. But the Greeks wish to remain neutral; they certainly have a right to do that!"

The King spoke jerkily, seeking less for words than ideas. But these seemed to come to him in rapid succession. Now and then he would interrupt himself to place his hand on his side; he was evidently suffering from the wound which has never healed since his last illness. Occasionally, also, his forehead, unusually pale and bald, was reddened by a rush of blood.

I noticed that his Majesty never said "my people" or "my subjects." He always spoke of "the Greeks," as if he were talking of a foreign nation. I was expecting a statement, but all I heard was a succession of confused recriminations.

"I know," he went on, "that there is a desire to sow discord in the Royal Family. Hopes have been held out to one of my brothers that he might possess the crown of Greece. It is planned to starve out the Greeks by a blockade. Yet the Greeks have no interest in going to war on either side. What has become of the rights of little neutral nations?"

GERMAN "PROMISES."

The King was talking in colloquial French.

"I am ill, seriously ill," he said. "What they want is my death, is it? I tell you once more: I no longer believe that Germany will be victorious, but there are promises——"

The King stopped short on that word. To what promises was his Majesty alluding? Was there in truth a word of honour given to the Kaiser, as between sovereign and sovereign? I believe so. But in that case, how reconcile these promises with that other word of honour, given earlier to the Serbs, made still more binding by the signature on a treaty of defensive alliance?

It seemed to me that to the King's way of thinking only "the Greeks" were bound by the Graeco-Serbian treaty—only "the Greeks" and Venizelos, who had made the treaty in question.

The King, who until that moment had remained calm, suddenly grew animated at the thought of his former President of the Council.

"So foreigners are mixing in the internal affairs of the Greeks?" he exclaimed. "So foreigners wish to force upon me their principal agent?—a republican, a revolutionist! In spite of that I surely have the right to select whatever Minister I wish, haven't I? Moreover, the Allies have sent a Socialist general to command Salonika! I want no anarchy among the Greeks!"

The King had strode toward his desk and was pounding upon it with his fists. Then he kicked at a chair and overturned it. One could feel the strange personal hatred of the monarch for his former Minister. Rather than recall Venizelos, the candidate of the Allies, to power, it was easy to see that he was ready to lose his popularity, all Macedonia, even his crown.

But must I add, on the other hand, that when the King spoke the words: "Neither should I allow the Greeks to side with Germany" there was in the tone a convincing ring of sincerity. I believe to this day that Constantine, were he placed in the reverse situation, would have resisted the pleas of the Kaiser with as much stubbornness as he now resists those of the Allies.

Ten months after that interview I still find no other explanation for the whole policy of Constantine than the formidable hatred of a sick sovereign for his old colleague. All this no longer comes within the scope of politics or reasons of State. It is a matter of psychology; possibly even a simple matter of pathology. In his Majesty's most casual words there was all the rancour of a despotic sovereign whose despotism has been brought up too hard against a Constitution protected by a republican France and a liberal England.

M. VENIZELOS.

Later in the same day Count Ferri-Pisani was received by M. Venizelos. This interview also failed to pass the censor and now appears in the "New York Times." The attitude of the ex-Minister towards the King presents a striking contrast to the hatred displayed by Constantine at the bare mention of Venizelos's name.

Venizelos spoke the word "King" with profound respect. And the only personal trinket which the former President of the Council had taken with him to the home of the friend who had sheltered him was a photograph showing himself and Constantine arm in arm on one of the battlefields of the war against the Turks.

The former Minister looked at that picture of the past and murmured:

"If there is no awakening of the Hellenic conscience I shall depart, I shall leave Europe, I shall go to live in America."

In January, 1916, Venizelos thought seriously of leaving for the United States. He would have taken up some everyday means of livelihood, for he who was dictator of Crete and later master for years in Balkan politics gave up office even poorer than when he entered it.

It was natural that I should tell Venizelos about my interview with the King.

"Did his Majesty mention my name?" he asked me, almost with anguish in his voice.

An inner struggle far down in the soul between the ardently royalist subject of the past and the chief of the inevitable revolution of the future—that was the dominating impression of Venizelos which I derived from my interview.

"The foreigner is at our doors," he told me. "The Bulgarian foe is on our threshold. I do not wish to add to the external troubles of my native country the complications of civil war. I am still an ardent royalist, and I do not wish, except at the last extremity, to separate the cause of Greece from that of the Greek crown!"

£150,000 LAW COSTS.

JUDGMENT IN GREAT RHODESIAN GOLD CASE

In a judgment the delivery of which occupied 1¼ hours Mr. Justice Eve, in the Chancery Division on December 5, dismissed with costs the action brought by the Amalgamated Properties of Rhodesia (1913), Ltd., against the Globe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, Ltd.

The action concerned the ownership of some £500,000 worth of gold, which the defendants had taken out of their famous mine in Rhodesia. The hearing began in October, 1915, and until the close of the speeches on September 22, had lasted 144 days. Mr. Upjohn, K.C., the leading counsel for the defence, occupied 45 days with his closing speech, and one witness was in the box for 16 days. The action was probably one of the most costly that has been tried of late years, an estimate of the expense being £150,000.

His Lordship said that the action was in the nature of one for specific performance, the plaintiffs alleging that the defendants were liable to pay them a large sum of money as further purchase money for property sold to them in 1912. The defendants denied this, and it was upon the question as to the location and character of the reefs that evidence was called, which occupied 80 days, and 50,000 questions and answers were given. The defendants' case was that from a depth of 2,000ft. they had been continuously working the same reef, while the plaintiffs alleged that the Discovery Reef, which was the reef in question, had never been worked more than 500 or 600 feet from the surface, and that below that the defendants had been working four separate reefs all distinct from the Discovery Reef. His Lordship said he came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs had failed to establish their case. He therefore dismissed it with costs, except such costs as were incurred by the adjournment from the middle of last July until the middle of the Long Vacation, which was caused by Mr. Upjohn's indisposition.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

NATURE OF THE PRESENT DISPUTE.

China papers to hand throw light on the dispute between he Chinese Government and the local representatives of France, which the Censor has perferred to shroud in darkness. The French concession at Tientsin has an area of about 250 acres. In 1902 the French asked for an extension by the inclusion of Laosikai, which would have trebled its area. No reply was made, but the French have since policed Laosikai. In July, 1914, Chinese police appeared, and since then the Chinese and French have jointly policed Laosikai. Negotiations were resumed, and the French Consul General offered abandon half of the proposed extension. No reply was given, but the French municipality has proceeded to build in the form of private enterprises, roads, bridges, and drains in Laosikai—they say wth the assent of the Waichiaopu, the Affaires demanded that the plans for the

On October 18th the French Chargè d'Affaires demanded that the plans for the extension should be immediately signed and a date fixed for the execution of the agreement. Forty-eight hours were allowed for a reply, and at the end of that time the French evicted the Chinese police and took possession of Laosikai.

These proceedings are felt by all the Chinese to be very high-handed. The Chih-Li provncial assembly has sent a deputation to invoke the assistance of Parliament. General Feng Kuo-Chang, now Vice-President, has telegraphed to Peking not to yield a step, or other Powers will use the same methods in their dealings with China. The Chinese are boycotting the French at Tientsin; there has been a run on the French Banque Industrielle de Chine both at Tientsin and Peking; and an agitation is afoot to stop the recruiting of coolies for France.

The French are said to base themselves on article xii. of the treaty of 1858. This article says that "all forms of property belonging to Frenchmen in the Chinese Empire will be considered inviolable by the Chinese and will always be respected by them." Such an undertaking will clearly give no legal support to French action. It will be noted that these aggressive measures have been adopted during an interim in the French Legation at Peking. M. Conty, the able and experienced Minister, has left and the Chargé d'Affaires is apparently making use of his opportunity.

Later reports from Tientsin indicates that the dispute has been settled on terms satisfactory to China.

EGYPT AND MOROCCO.

ANGLO-FRENCH TRAFFIC AGREEMENT.

The text of an agreement between the United Kingdom and France respecting trade with Morocco and Egypt in transit through British and French territories in Africa was issued on Dec. 6. The agreement, which was signed on August 24 last, provides that goods exported from or despatched to the United Kingdom, which may be despatched to or emanate from Morocco and which pass in transit through Tunis, Algeria, or other territories bordering on Morocco and belonging to France or recognising her sovereignty, and goods exported from or despatched to France which may be despatched to or emanate from Egypt, and which pass in transit through British East Africa or Uganda, shall be accorded a treatment exactly similar as that to goods exported from or despatched to the United Kingdom in general, so far as concerns all Customs facilities and methods of transit.

THE INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The resolutions passed at the above Conference, recently held at Lucknow, are rather disappointing. The Reception Committee there, it seems, have taken a narrow view of the social reform problems. For instance, there appears to be no resolution, as regards the improvement of the position of mill-hands and factory workers. Perhaps it is not a pressing problem in the United Provinces. The Conference, however, was an All-India Conference, and it ought to have taken up the questions that were troubling the people in other parts of India.

Another question,—that of the increasing infant mortality,—was well worth the attention of the Social Conference. It is a very grave question and is equally pressing in all the provinces of India.

Last but not the least important a question, that was lost sight of, at the above Conference, was free and compulsory primary education in India. The Conference ought to have passed a strong resolution on this subject. The greatest enemy of social reform is ignorance. The efforts of the social reformer are not likely to be crowned with success, as long as the bulk of the Indian population remains in the dark. If there were a general spread of education amongst the masses in India, most of the questions, engaging the attention of the social reformer, at the present day, would be solved by themselves. The resolution, therefore, asking the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in India, must be the foremost one at all the sittings of the Social Conference.

In this connection, it will be remembered, that the Provincial Social Conference held at Ahmedabad in October last, had passed resolutions regarding the condition of mill-hands, the usefulness of co-operative societies and the need of free and compulsory primary education. We hope, this fact will not be lost sight of, while framing the resolutions of the next Provincial Conference to be held at Nasik this year.—Yours, etc.

K.

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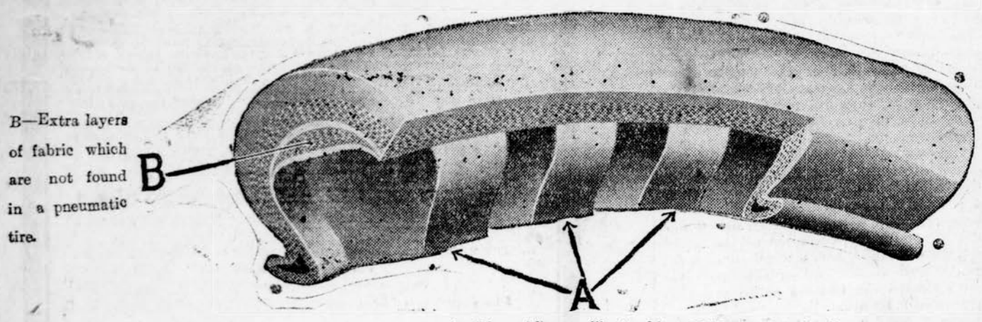

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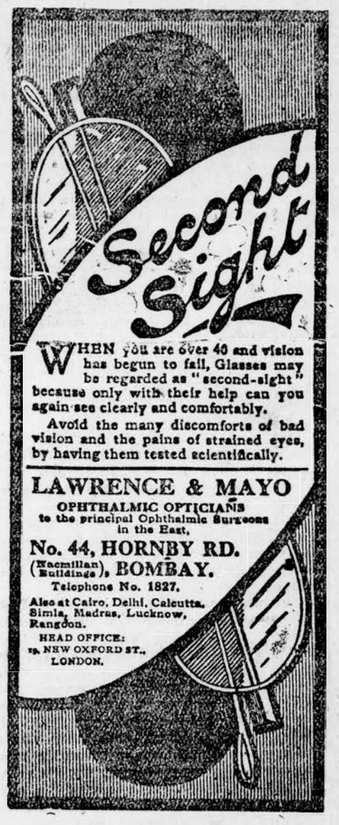

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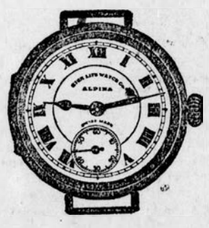

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